

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

O.P.A. Order on Legume and Grass Seeds Orfed, a New Wheat A New Sweet Sudan Grass Car Distribution Order Amended Car Shortage More Serious Railroads Caught between Two Fires Change in Oil Meal Set-Aside Certificate Feed Situation Becoming Easier New Developments in Animal Nutrition Dried Yeast Lowers Cost of Egg Production Waterproofing Concrete Walls Bean Growers Must Register Deliveries Post-War Price Support Program for Flaxseed Seed Company Fined \$12,500 Modernizing an Old Elevator Elevator Operator's Liability for Accidents Quick and Easy Grain Door Remover More Fires Increase Cost of Insurance Biggest Carload of Soybeans Policy Valid the Grain Burned by Insured Merchandising Markups on Oats and Barley Your Responsibility for Fire Fire Hazards Found in North Dakota Elevators Charging Commission on Sale to Self

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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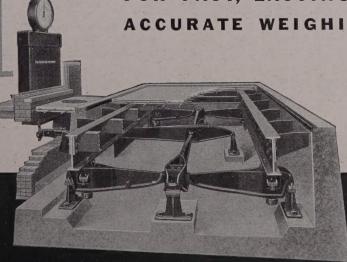
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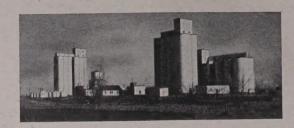
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FOR SALE—24" Robinson Ballbearing double head belt drive attrition mill \$250. Smith exact weight scale 300 lb. capacity A-1 \$125. Fairbanks Model 47 Natural gas—Semi-diesel engine 55 Hp with clutch pulley, perfect \$1000. Belfield Flour Mill, Belfield, N. D.

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FOR SALE—4 Dbl. Stands 9x18 R. A. Rolls; No. 2—8 Section Plansifter; No. 0-¾ 6 section Plansifter; No. 4 Eureka Separator Buhler drive; 2 Dbl. stands S. W. Ballbearing Rolls; Heavy Duty Friction Clutch Feed Packer. Lots of other items. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-dièsel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, 23 ft. 6 in. complete with chain, 4 in. cups and sprocket for drive. Hay presses, large bale, use 7 ft. 3 in. wire. 1 Dederick stationary, two lever track with capstan and cable. 1 Hendricks travelling, two lever with crab. Bags, recleaned fertilizer, burlap, suitable for grain, in bales of 500. R. W. Dilatush, Dayton, N. J.

FOR SALE—No. 403 Jacobson Cereal Hammer Mill with 75 Hp Fairbanks Morse Slip Ring motor direct connected; 24" Monarch Attrition Mill with 2-20 Hp Direct connected motors; 20 Hp Fairbanks Morse Dustproof, pipe ventilated motor with base, 3 Phase 60 Cycle 220 Volt 1200 RPM with compensator. All in good shape priced cheap for quick sale. J. C. Zimmerman, Roanoke, Ill,

MACHINES FOR SALE

GRAIN TESTERS—Three Tag-Heppenstall testers for sale. Excellent condition, recently battery eliminator equipped. Used Steinlite, A-1 condition. Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 50 H.P. Steam Engine, One 80 H.P. Steam Boiler, One 50 Foot Smoke Stack (New), One Steam Water Pump, 1100 Feet of 1¼ Inch Transmission Rope, Rope Sheaves, Clutches, Pulleys, Shafts, Radiators, Pipes. All of these parts are in A-1 condition. J. C. Phillips Elevator, Star City, Indiana.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—6 Bu. Automatic, Self-compensating, Type Registering Grain Scale. Good condition. J. E. Hagan Mill Mchy, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—100-ton, Strait Railroad Track Scale, 50' length; Type Registering Beam, Beam Box, 20" I beams for weighbridge; without dead rail: Completely overhauled. The L. L. Perry Scale and Repair Co., 3114 Canal St., Houston 3, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New Fairbanks 30 ton, 28 ft. Truck Scales. Fairfield Grain & Seed Co., Carroll, Ohio,

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FOR SALE—216 feet of new rubber covered conveyor belting, 15" 5 ply \$1.85 per foot f.o.b. Omaha. Tillotson Construction Company, Omaha, Nebr.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 95 H. P. return tubular boiler 66" x 15' with all connections. One Brownell steam engine 75 H. P. automatic. 400' of 1½" rope with sheaves. All items in good condition. Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. Edgerton, Ind.

POPCORN

POPCORN FOR SALE—Truck or carlot shipments Nov. or Dec. delivery. Tanke Elevator, Avoca, Iowa.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

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SEED FOR SALE—We wish to offer the following State Certified seed for sale—Lincoln, Richland, Illini, Chief beans. Vicland, Boone, Tama, Marion seed oats. U. S. and Illinois hybrid seed corn numbers. We can take care of carlot shipment of many of the above mentioned varieties. Write for prices on cleaned, bagged and tagged seeds. Ainsworth Seed Co., Box 46, Mason City, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft taper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred; or 500, \$11.00 plus postage, Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. Lasalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at......
cents per bushel, to grade No......, to be
delivered at.....on or before....." It
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Grain & Feed Journals

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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

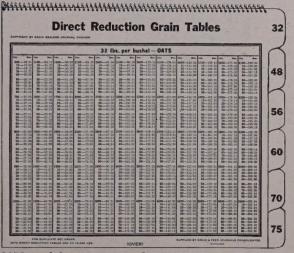
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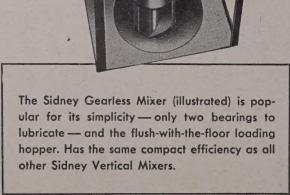
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE Established 1882

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Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., NOVEMBER 8, 1944

DISAPPEARANCE of 666,000,000 bus. of wheat during the first quarter of the 1944-45 crop year has the statisticians puzzled. Where did it go?

ARBITRARY standards for the percentage of protein in millfeeds must give way to the vagaries of Old Man Weather who changes the content each year regardless of the dictum of the college professors.

STATE and National grain dealers' associations are every day proving their worth to the trade in obtaining corrections of official actions, such as the attempt to tax cod liver oil sold for feed in Iowa, wage and hour troubles in Ohio and the gross sales tax in Indiana.

GRAIN SORGHUM growing in the Southwest, which has developed remarkably until this year's crop is the largest on record, is about to receive additional stimulus when the Texas Experiment Station is able to put out seed of a new variety of sweet Sundan grass that has a stalk sweet and juicy like that of the cane sugar plant.

PHILADELPHIA merchants should be pleased that their market is leading all ports in the export of wheat.

BELIEVE it or not, an Indiana shipper recently loaded 94 tons of soybeans into a box car. Fortunately the car could support the weight.

A READJUSTMENT of relative ceilings on flaxseed compared with the grains is indicated if growers are to have the inducement needed to produce the required crop.

FREQUENT inspection and thoro cleaning of your air compressor should prevent tank exploding. The many now exploding every year give ample proof of dirty, sticky exhaust valves.

WHEN a seed company is fined \$12,500 for violation of the Federal Seed Act it means that the government is really getting after violators. Seedsmen who value their good reputations must employ careful supervision to prevent carelessness in labeling, testing or cleaning seeds.

THE TRAVELING representative of a terminal grain buyer finds himself up against a tough proposition when the country elevator operator tells him that under the ceiling his firm can pay no more than the co-operative commission company while at the end of the year the terminal co-operative will pay the shipper one cent a bushel more as a patronage dividend.

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION of recent fires in line company elevators disclosed shortages in the stock accounts of two station managers that would have cast suspicion on each had they failed to extinguish the flames before the records were destroyed. Every elevator which is well protected with modern fire fighting equipment on every floor gives the vigilant operator a chance to save the plant and prolong his employment.

WHILE the OPA and the W.F.A. are said to have agreed upon a corn ceiling price for the new crop, no change has been announced, but rumor has it that the price will not be raised. Producers holding for a higher price are very likely to be disappointed. The increased production of other grains combined with a reduction in animals being fed is helping to satisfy the feeders and processors.

WHEN you see a box car leaking grain in transit, write us all the essential particulars and we will try to advise the shipper through our "Leaking in Transit" department. Many of the old cars still in use can not be expected to deliver all of every load at destination, even though the shipper does make an earnest effort to cooper-car carefully at every weak point. You know such information would help you to authenticate a claim for grain lost in transit.

WEED seeds and screenings, mixed with cobs, burning spontaneously, nearly caused the destruction of an Indiana elevator last week, by fire traveling up the dust spout, into the cupola. For safety get rid of refuse, and see that the valve in spout is in working order.

BY some change in the law it should be made possible for an insurance company to recover on the warehouseman's bond when the operator of the elevator sets fire to the plant in hope of collecting for the insurance. The bond should guarantee the integrity of the warehouseman.

MANY ELEVATOR operators have found that a well advertised modern grain cleaner not only pays for itself in cleaning charges, but increases the crop yield of patrons who persist in planting clean seed. Planting chaff and weed seed never has been known to return a satisfactory profit even to the poorest farmer.

THE ELEVATOR operator who has ample power to switch his empties and loaded cars when and where he wishes is not dependent upon the unaccommodating tip chasers in charge of the local freight. An uptodate car puller or heavy industrial truck helps the elevator man to get into action *now*. He avoids the long waits between switching crews.

IF THE CCC is unable or unwilling to grant uniform storage rates for soybeans, it should get out of the bean business and let the elevator operators handle beans and find a market for them. They have provided modern facilities at their own expense and experience has trained them in the efficient marketing of beans, so the politicians have no excuse for grabbing the business.

ON BEST authority only three per cent of the Russian people are communists; yet they control the country. It is safe to say several times three per cent of the people of the United States are private enterprisers such as the grain dealers, but they exert no influence on the lawmakers. The lesson is that a policy must be adopted as indicated by a leading speaker at the recent convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

IOWA CORN contains such a high percentage of moisture, the chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Adjustment Agency has been warning growers against cribbing new corn, yet some venturesome shippers are actually loading new shelled corn into cars for transportation to market for shipment to nearby points by fast freight. These shipments may be sold without discount, but the shippers are taking chances that are not justified by the present markets. Many terminal elevators are congested and have not the extra facilities needed for drying distressed grain.

The Value of Good Will

Many of the large corporations in various industries are now maintaining well organized departments for the promotion of friendly relations with their public, and doubtless these activities help greatly to promote friendly relations and thereby materially increase their volume of business. Corporations large enough to afford to specialize in the promotion of public relations may attain the greatest success along these lines, but this should not discourage the country elevator operator who enjoys making friends of his fellow-townsmen.

While it is next to impossible to measure the cash value of Good Will, many old concerns have succeeded in making so many friends that their Good Will is the most valuable asset they have, and up to the present the bureaucrats have no special tax for Good Will.

One old concern which recently passed from father to son after spending 50 years in gaining the confidence of the community, was asked to pay inheritance tax which included an exorbitant figure for Good Will. The measure of the value of this intangible asset could not be calculated with accuracy so after much controversy the assessment was canceled.

The Car Shortage

The conflicting regulations of the Washington bureaus make it most difficult for industry and business to supply efficiently the needs of the war or the governmental agencies serving the armed forces. The railroads are in great distress because of their inability to obtain delivery of box cars ordered long ago but the W. P. B. fails to grant priorities for the materials needed by the box car manufacturers to fill these orders. O. D. T. recognizes the railroads' inability to transport more food and war supplies without getting box cars, but finds that increasing demurrage charges or changing regulations for distributing cars among shippers of different industries fails to relieve the car famine now handicapping bean and grain shippers throughout the land. The different bureaus fail to recognize that none of them can realize their objective without coordinating their activities with other bureaus, so the farmers' beans and corn remain in the fields to be damaged by storms and the shippers throughout the land are blocked because of a lack of cooperation among the different bureaus. When all the ruling authorities get together and pull together for better service for all the country's shipping needs. some relief from car famine may be experienced, but not until the conflicting regulations now handicapping the various industries are changed.

The Area of Production

The United States Supreme Court is more than disgusted with the hasty legislation trying to place a practical limitation on the application of the wage and hour law which was drafted in a hurry and without consideration, by men familiar with the conditions concerning the marketing of farm products. In hope of making the enforcement of the law easier for the Washington bureaucrats, others sought to clarify its limitations by specific provisions that have added further confusion to the attempted regulation.

Laws which discriminate against citizens who reside on the north or the west side of the street are so impractical and illegal, even the bureaucrats should know better than to attempt their drawing or enforcement. The distance the grain is from the grain elevator or the farmers' market varies so widely, it is not possible to apply any fair or just regulation that is limited by distance.

While it is quite unusual for the United States Supreme Court to lecture or instruct congress in law making, every grain merchant who helps to market our enormous farm crops will thoroly agree that the court's attitude, against basing laws on any factor which cannot be applied equally to all citizens, is discriminatory and should be avoided. Laws which are brief and clear so that citizens can understand what is intended, will be heeded by all citizens without any interference by the usual enforcement agencies. Everyone in the grain business has been puzzled by the so-called "area of production" and naturally had resented any attempt to compel compliance with the wage and hour law as interpreted by the Washington Bureaucrats.

It would be much better to throw the whole mess in the garbage can and start anew with the idea of making laws that require regulation of all citizens alike.

When drafting the new definition of the area of production the administrator of the Wage and Hour Law must be careful not to repeat the error in the present definition.

As stated by the Supreme Court the blunder is solely one of neglect to make the definition geographic. The trade is convinced that a geographic definition does not cover the situation, and various amateur suggestions have been made that fail to comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that none of these will be adopted, only to result in a second rejection of the definition.

The facts are well understood. It only remains to choose the words to fit the case and the specification laid down by Congress in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Charging Commission on Sale to Self

An agent employed to sell grain fails in his moral duty and legal responsibility if he does not strive to obtain the highest price for his principal. When he sells grain consigned to him to be sold on commission, to himself or to some concern in which he has an interest, he violates the sound rule of law, that a man cannot be both principal and agent in the same transaction.

When he sells the grain to himself his interest is directly opposed to that of his employer. The grain receiver who acts as buyer is forced to decide how much he shall take out of his own pocket and give to the shipper, or to what extent he can rob his client by recording the false sale at a low price.

The sound rule making it unlawful to be both principal and agent is embodied in the common law and the statutes, and is recognized by the commodity exchanges. The Chicago Board of Trade, for example, in Rule 355, adopted Apr. 1, 1931, provides that:

"No member receiving grain or other commodities, either directly or indirectly, shall act as principal and agent in the same transaction after such grain or commodities have arrived and been inspected. The purchase of grain or other commodities after arrival and inspection at Chicago by direct or indirect consignee constitutes a violation of this rule."

Contrary to the rules of law and the regulations of reputable grain exchanges the Office of Price Administration, effective Nov. 6, amended the definition of "Commission Merchant" in the oats and barley orders (Sec. 5(b) (13) of supp. 2 of FPR 2) and in the barley order (Sec. 5 (b) 13 of supp. 3 of FPR 2) to provide that:

(i) The requirement that the sale must be to a person other than the commission merchant will be waived if at all times from Jan. 1, 1943, to and including the time of sale such purchase has been permissible under the rules of the exchange or under the law of the state in which the exchange is located.

In other words if a grain receiving concern, whether a private firm or a cooperative, has been swindling its shippers ever since Jan. 1, 1943, up to the present time, it may continue to cheat its patrons in the future. Also the Office of Price Administration disclaims any attempt to compel commission merchants to live up to their moral obligations. If the Chamber of Commerce rules or the law of the state permit the fraud it is no concern of the Federal price fixers.

It was clever, indeed, of the O.P.A. to insert the proviso "under the law of the state in which the exchange is located." By so doing it takes care of a situation in Minnesota where the law regarding principal and agent is in effect, but has been nullified by an opinion of the attorney-general. In other words, the O.P.A. washes its hands of any participation in crooked transactions.

Paying Employees Withholding Taxes Increases Income

By HAROLD J. ASHE, Tax Counsellor

Not long ago a feed dealer sought me out for aid in untangling his final withholding statement to the Government for the year. It seems that he had not withheld any income tax from some of his favored employees, assuring them that he would pay the tax, himself.

A few employers, in an effort to pacify restless employees and under the constant threat of expensive labor turnover, are undertaking to

pay employees withholding taxes.

This practice undoubtedly grows from the law that makes an employer responsible for such a tax in event it was not withheld and employers voluntarily paying these taxes have interpreted this as a green-light to take on this

added expense.

Actually, the responsibility of the employer to pay the tax where he has failed to withhold is not, in fact, an encouragement of the practice. It is merely a means to prevent evasion of withholding and was never meant as anything else. It is really intended as a penalty against non-cooperating employers.

Recently the Internal Revenue department has ruled that where the employer pays the withholding tax of his employees that the amount of the withholding paid is, in itself, additional income of the employees and, therefore, sub-

ject to withholding, too.

ject to withholding, too.

As an example, an employer pays an employee who is single \$35.00 weekly and the exemption is \$12.00. The exact withholding amounts to \$4.60, which the employer does not deduct but undertakes to pay, himself. In effect, then, the employer is actually paying the employee \$39.60 instead of the apparent \$35.00. By the department's interpretation, this would SEEM to figure out this way: \$39.60 minus \$12.00 exemption or \$27.60 subject to withholding of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the support of \$4.60. This calculations are supported to the holding of \$5.52 instead of \$4.60. This calculation, too, would be off.

The only way to resolve the problem would be with the following formula: \$12.00 exemption from \$35.00, leaving \$23.00 net after withtion from \$35.00, leaving \$23.00 net after with-holding and exemption, which is four-fifths of the amount subject to withholding. Five-fifths of this sum would be \$28.75. One-fifth (the withholding) would be \$5.75. The amount of \$28.75 subject to withholding, plus \$12.00 exemption would add up to a total wage of \$40.75 instead of either \$35.00 or \$39.60.

It can be seen immediately that this practice of paying withholding understates the employees wages for the purpose of social security and unemployment insurance deductions and, at a later date, any benefits unless the correct

formula is used.

In his own income tax return, the employer would find it necessary also to show such tax payment as wages, and not an employee's tax paid by the employer, as such a latter deduction in determining net gain or profit would no doubt

be disallowed.

Incidentally, such a practice in fact, consti-Incidentally, such a practice in fact, constitutes a wage increase in every sense, regardless of the employers' intent or innocence of motive, and not merely for income tax purposes. It would probably be construed as a violation of the Wage and Salary Stabilization Act, applicable to all employers employing eight or more employees.

THE PENALTY for violation of this Act is most severe. Here, for purposes of establishing the employer's deductible business expenses to determine his income subject to income tax, to determine his income subject to income tax, it might be ruled that all wages and salaries paid to those receiving such left-handed wage increases be disallowed. Little imagination is required to see what this might mean in terms of additional tax. With wages deducted, the employer might have a taxable income of say \$5,000; with wages disallowed, this taxable income might jump to \$25,000. Instead of paying roughly \$1,100 tax he might be presented with a tax bill of upwards of \$8,200, more, in fact, than his REAL income.

Biggest Carload of Soybeans

Car I. C 33862 was loaded at Morocco, Ind., with soybeans valued at \$6,800 track Morocco. and unloaded at the Dickinson Elevator, Chicago, Ill., operated by the Stratton Grain Co., Nov. 3, showing a weight of 189,320 lbs., or Nov. 3, show 3,155:20 bus.

This is a steel car, inside dimensions 50 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft. 2 ins. wide and 10 ft. 4% ins. high, with a capacity of 4,817 cu. ft. The Illinois Central has 997 cars like this, each with a stated capacity of 80,000 lbs., proving that the shipper was conserving equipment by heavier

Edible Oil from Sunflower Seed

A new experiment with sunflowers is being tried in North Dakota in hope of finding a new source of edible oil. Choice seed of different varieties was imported from Canada and County agents induced sixteen farmers in different parts of the state to try the growing of sunflowers for seed on ten acre tracts. The experiment will be watched with deep interest by processors of soybeans and cotton seed every-

The tests are being promoted by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., the Greater North Dakota Ass'n and the extension department of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Your Responsibility for Fire

Embargoes in the wheat belt and a tremend-ous flood of soy beans have caused values of stocks in elevators throughout the country to rise to astounding figures. Values of over \$100,000 are common and not a few approach the \$200,000 mark, and that represents big

Most country elevator operators are not acand in these times when grain, beans and feed-stuffs have a worth far beyond their dollar value the responsibility is not one to be taken

If ever there was a time when every elevator operator and every elevator employee should overdo himself in preventing fire, that time is

Don't overlook anything that might cause a fire. Don't fail to do anything that might prevent a fire. In other words, DON'T take any chances. Even if you think you can afford to take a chance, don't do it. Why?—just because the need for the stuff in your elevator isn't your personal need and you haven't any right to take a chance with somebody else's needs. Not just now, at least.

This is a time when a big fire will hurt. No, it won't particularly hurt us because the chances are that we have no more liability net on any particular elevator now than we did before the values began to pile up. It might not hurt you financially. But it will hurt a lot of people that badly need the stuff in your elevator, and it might hurt your conscience, especially if you realized afterward that you might have prevented the fire.

In case we haven't quite made ourselves clear, this, briefly, is what we are trying to say: Right now you and your employees have a greater responsibility than you may have realized. It's a responsibility to a lot of people, many of whom you don't even know. Nothing should be done or left undone that will help you to carry that responsibility successfully.— Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance

Buckwheat is a safe investment at current values. On the market of Oct. 25 the cost of buckwheat will range from about \$2 per ton below corn, oats and rye, to \$15 per ton under wheat. Any change in the weather would immediately curtail market offerings.—Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis.

Merchandising Markups on Oats and Barley

1. Question: Under Section 10(a)(3) of Supp. 2-Oats, which provides that the "Maximum Price shall be as computed in subparagraph (1) plus 2 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder" is the merchandiser entitled to the 1 cent markup provided in paragraph (1) plus the 2 cent markup provided in subparagraph

Answer: Yes.

2. Question: Same question except that refers to section 10 of Supp. 3-Barley, and markup in section 10(a)(1) is 1½ cent and in 10(a)(3) is $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Answer: Same answer as to question 1.— Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel, Grains and Fer-tilizers Section of O.P.A.

Fire Policy Valid the Grain Burned by Elevator Operator

The C.C.C. had warehouse receipts for grain valued at \$8,461.74 in an elevator at Scranton, Kan., operated by F. L. Bunds, who set fire to the elevator which was partly

destroyed.

The Millers National Insurance Co. brought suit for a declaratory judgment askgrain be declared null and void. The C.C.C. and the estate of Caroline Mohr having grain in the house valued at \$1,313, intervened. Both interveners alleged they could not be liable for the unlawful act of Bunds.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on June 10, 1944, said: "Chapter 194, Laws of 1931, requires warehouseman to keep all stored grain insured against fire and other hazards for its full market value. The rule is well established that in such a case the statute must be read into the insurance contract. The policy itself recites 'grain held by them in trust or on storage,' if in case of loss the insured is legally liable therefor.

"The warehouse contract in connection with the statute establishes a contractual re-

lationship not only between the insurance carrier and the warehouseman, but also between the carrier and those whose grain is covered by the policy. It follows that recovery is not barred by the felonious act of Bunds."

The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the district court of Shawnee County, which had ruled in favor of the plaintiff in-

Surance company.

Justice Wedell dissented stating that "I definitely disagree that it was the public policy or intent of the legislature to make the insurance company liable to the depositors of grain in the event the warehouseman deliberately burned the grain for the purpose of collecting the insurance. The legislature intended to make the warehouseman liable on his bond for the full market value of the grain. Failure to keep the grain insured shall make the warehouseman liable on his bond. Why should the insurance company be made to suffer the loss contrary to the clear legislative will by reason of dereliction of duty, if such there was on the part of the chief grain inspector to require the adequate

"Under the terms of the insurance policy the deliberate and admitted burning of the grain by the warehouseman for the purpose of collecting the insurance voided the policy."

-149 Pac. Rep. (2d) 350.

Raleigh, N. C.—D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture, charges that the Saunders Mills of Toledo, O., sold Vita-Green alfalfa meal to S. F. Ware of Goldsboro that contained only 11.53 per cent against a guaranty of 17 per cent protein. A shipment of alfalfa meal to the Siler City Mills was found to contain 35.06 per cent fiber against a guaranty of 28 per cent.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Asked - Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Country Shipper, Merchandiser or Retailer?

Grain & Feed Journals: I understand a country elevator has different markups according to how he is classed, as an elevator operator, tailer or merchandiser. How does he determine his classifications?—H. S. M.

his classifications?—H. S. M.

Ans.: Of course it is well understood that if he buys grain from a producer and loads it on cars and ships out he is a country elevator operator and can take that margin.

If he ships in a carload of grain and sells it to consumers he becomes a merchandiser and can only add the merchandiser's handling charge to that transaction.

If he has a store and sells to feeders he can take the retailer's markup.

Much can be learned by reading F.P.R. 2 and F.P.R. 3.

Much can be learned by reading F.P.R. 2 and F.P.R. 3.

The safest course is to write the nearest regional office of the O.P.A., giving a detailed outline of the method of operating, and asking under what class the transaction comes.

Washington, D. C.—The quantity of rye fed during the 1944-45 crop year will probably be only about one-half of the 29 million bus. fed during 1943-44 and slightly less than in most pre-war years. Feed demands and exports are the items of greatest uncertainty in the wheat situation. With domestic distribution estimated at 550 million bus. for food, 83 million for seed, 90 million for industrial uses, and 275 million for feed, and allowing for predicted substantial increase in exports, carry-over stocks next July are not expected to vary greatly from the 315 million bus. on hand this year.-U. S. D. A.

Annual Meeting at Des Moines

The 45th Annual Convention of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n will be held Nov. 27 (one day only) in Des Moines, Ia., at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

MORNING SESSION

Walter C. Berger, Chief of the Feed Management Division of the War Food Administration, will discuss "Feed Supply Present and Future Nov. 6 Allocations."

Dr. R. M. Rethke, University of Ohio Experiment Station, "Recent Developments in Animal Nutrition—Their Application."

Rae Walters, Director of the Regional OPA at Chicago.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Harry Schaack, President of the Chicago Board of Trade—"Organized Markets."
Frank Theis, Kansas City—"What's Ahead for the Grain Industry and Agriculture" National Meeting held recently at Chicago. Subject, "The Grain Trade Looks Ahead."
Ray Bowden, Executive Vice-President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will tell us what is happening in Washington, "Gov-

tell us what is happening in Washington, ernment Regulation of Future Business."

For the dinner meeting the principal speaker will be W. Earl Hall, Managing Editor of the Mason City Globe Gazette, Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Hall has recently returned from Europe and England, where he was a guest of the English Press. He was one of the first civilians to enter Paris after it was taken over by the Allies. Mr. Hall can bring us first hand conditions of the war and what is going to happen tions of the war and what is going to happen tions of the war and what is going to happen after the war in Europe. He also spent a day with Lt. Col. Ron Kennedy, former secretary of the Western Grain and Feed Association. Subject, "Roving Editor Reports."

The General Theme: What Is Ahead for the Grain and Feed Industry During the Reconversion and Post-War Era?

Box Cars Are Still Scarce

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 28—Receipts of corn have been light. The car shortage and trying to keep elevators open to handle the bean crop account for the light movement of corn to markets. In the meantime, stocks are being reduced at a steady rate. Many elevators in the heavy soy-bean producing territory are so blocked with beans that there is no chance of handling corn until they get the beans loaded out, and with crushers now filled up and permits to load beans difficult to get, this only complicates matters that much more. Many producers will not sell their corn until after the first of the year. The hog-corn ratio is slightly higher, and recent figures on shipments of cattle into the corn belt states show an increasing tendency.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Open Interest in Future **Deliveries**

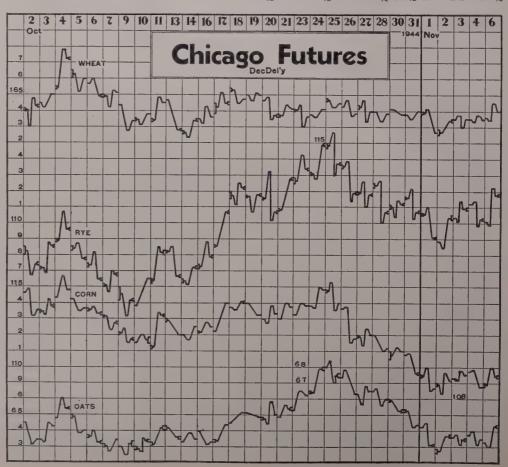
As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000

	1	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Apr.	1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092	
May	6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	
June	.3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	
July	1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	
Aug.	5	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	
Sept.	2	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	
Sept.	9	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	
Sept.	16	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept.	23	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept.	30	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct.	7	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct.	14	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct.	21	48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oçt.	28	48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov.	4	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and

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					V	/heat				.61				
						Oct.				Nov.		Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Chicago Minneapolis Kansas City Duluth, durum Milwaukee		173 % 161 % 160 ¼ 161	147 143 146 ¹ / ₄ 150	164½ 156 156¾ 157	163 % 155 % 156 157	164 155 % 155 % 156 %	163 % 155 % 155 ½ 156 ½	163 ¾ 155 ¼ 156 156	164 155¼ 155½ 155½	162 % 154 % 154 % 155 ½	163 % 155 ¼ 155 % 156 ¼	163½ 155 155½ 156	163½ 155 155½ 156¼	164 155 1/8 155 3/4 156
			. , , ,		,	Corn	/8	/4/		,	21-0/2	200 /4	1200 /2	
Chicago Kansas City		116 113	107 1021/4	$^{114}_{110\%}$	111%	112	111½ 107½	111 107¼	$109\frac{1}{2}$ $105\frac{1}{2}$	1085/8 1043/4	109 1/8 105 %	109½ 104%	108¾ 104½	109% 105
						Rye								
Chicago Minneapolis Winnipeg		$120 \frac{5}{8}$	913/4	$110\frac{3}{4}$	1117/8 1091/2	11134 10914	$108\frac{1}{8}$	108%	$108 \frac{3}{8}$	1071/8	108	110 % 108 ½ 108 ½	108	1091/4
Oats														
Chicago		$77\frac{5}{8}$	55	67%	66%	661/2	66	$65\frac{1}{4}$	64%	63	63 %	63%	63%	641/4
Barley Barley														
Chicago		116%	931/2	$107\frac{1}{4}$	$106\frac{5}{8}$	105 %	1051/8	1051/8	104%	1021/2	102%	103	102%	1031/2
Grain Sorghum														
Kansas City		190	169	180	179	1781/2		1741/2	172	1693/4	1691/2	173	171	1711/2



Quick and Easy Grain Door

Simplicity is the chief characteristic of the grain door remover shown in the engraving herewith. It costs nothing for power or maintenance; and is very much liked by G. Willard Hales, chairman of the Board of the Hales & Hunter Co., at whose Concrete Elevator, Chicago, the device has been in constant use for many years. Incidentally Mr. Hales is pinchhitting as elevator superintendent, the only two men on his large staff competent to run the elevator having insisted on enlisting in the armed services several months ago.

The grain door pusher is made of two bars of channel steel, bowed at the middle to prevent buckling under the force of the thrust. The channel bars are two inches wide, about 5 ft. long and reinforced at the ends. A chain is attached at the lower end and at the upper end is a spiked shoe that contacts the door board.

The lower end has a wheel about 5 ins. in diameter that travels in the angle of the abutment, A, in the engraving. The abutments ment, A, in the engraving. The abutments extend up from grating of the sink to the framework of the power shovel drums. They are made of heavy angle steel, half an inch thick and 5 inches wide on the flat. One angle serves one track and the other a second track. both angles being firmly riveted together and forming a rigid abutment.

The short length of pull-chain is connected to a cable that winds on a small drum on the power shovel shaft. The distance between grain door and abutment is such that when placed in operative position the opener is at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal. The pull upward on the lower end of the opener forces the upper shoe inward against the board of the door.

One man places the opener in position; and calls to a second man on the platform to move the lever that throws the clutch into engagement with the power shaft. Just a few inches of pull is enough to push in the top board. A fresh hold is taken and the operation repeated down to the bottom.

The inventor of the opener is a Minneapolis man, long since deceased.

More Fires Increase Cost of Insurance

Beginning two years or more ago, there has been a noticeable increase in fire losses in flour mills and grain elevators. Insurance men who follow such matters closely tell us that the increased losses have not only been sharp but that the rate of increase has accelerated as time goes on. Conditions have become so bad in this field that several well-known insurance companies have withdrawn from participating in fire risks on flour mills and grain elevators, and we know of several others which are contemplating similar action. In fact, several cases have come up in which a good bit of difficulty has been encountered in placing coverage for substantial risks on mill property.

While total fire losses of all kinds have increased about 18 per cent this year over 1943, and nearly as much in 1943 over 1942, insurance men tell us that these rates of gain are exceeded considerably in the case of both flour mills and grain elevators. Apparently this alarming condition is due in large part to the lax housekeeping methods which have become prevalent the past two years on account of manpower shortage and heavy running time.

"Operating conditions in flour mills, even in the best ones, are amazing from the standpoint of sound fire prevention practices," a mill insurance man told us this week. "Operating hazards of all kinds have increased to a marked extent. We have had several stiff losses in fires started by hot bearings and by improper adjustment of elevator legs. Continuous operation of flour mill machinery without adjustment, and in many cases without adequate attention to fire hazards, is at the bottom of a lot of this trouble. Millers have been running lot of this trouble. Millers have been running their plants continuously for long periods of time and it is no wonder that fires break out. The more fires, the higher the insurance rates, and in fact several companies have taken such heavy losses that they don't want any more mill or elevator business. "Every flour mill ought to have its own fire Every nour mill ought to have its own fire chief and every man in that mill ought to be assigned a specific duty in the event of fire. Furthermore, every mill ought to have a series of fire drills, just like the schools have. Work of this kind would pay mill owners big results in fire prevention and in minimizing losses where they are not prevented. Any miller who organizes his plant on that basis will be astonished at the things his ampleyees de hefere they are not prevented.

Several cases have been cited to us as to improvement in the loss record in the mills where fire drills are held regularly. Not only do the employees in these mills know exactly what to do when a fire breaks out, but they soon become alert to fire hazards in the mill

at the things his employees do before they are

instructed how to perform when the fire whistle

and clear them up.

Judging from the fire record of the industry the past two or three years, it is high time that a lot of mill managers take a personal in-terest in this situation and get things moving toward fire drills in their plants, elimination of fire hazards, and the development of better housekeeping methods.—The Hook-Up.

Recovery in rye prices has been helped by the fact that not only are permits necessary to bring grain into this country via the lakes, but, in addition, further permits must be secured from the W.F.A. for the storage of that grain at the various lake ports. One well-informed source stated recently that application for such storage at Chicago and Milwaukee had been made but that such applications had either been made, but that such applications had either been denied, or as yet no action had been taken upon them.—F. C. Bisson, director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade.



Quick and Easy Grain Door Remover at Concrete Elevator of Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago.

Nov. 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort

Nov. 30, Dec. 1. American Marketing Ass'n, Special Wartime Conference, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 12, 13. North Carolina Seedsmens Ass'n, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the Hotel Des Moines, Des Moines,

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Hotel Metropole, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 4, 5. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

The GRAIN CALERS JOURNAL.

Waterproofing Concrete Walls

An ingenious device for applying waterproofing liquid to leaking walls of concrete grain tanks has been devised by an Iowa elevator optanks has been devised by an lowa elevator op-erator. Contrary to general thought, concrete structures, according to some maintenance au-thorities, should be waterproofed to prevent deterioration. Concrete being porous, the outer walls absorb moisture which penetrates to the reinforcing see and causes it to rust. The iron in the form of an oxide occupies more space than iron itself and produces what is known as the expansion of crystallization. This expansion is said to create pressure. If the iron is deeply imbedded in concrete it should hold, but if the iron is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches from the outer surface the expansion generally spalls off the concrete in long jagged strips. Minute cracks often appear first before there is any spalling, due to deep internal stresses. Something is



Above: Applicator in Operation Held in Position by Operator on Roof. Below: 60-ft. Concrete Tank of Farmers Ele-vator, Alta, la., and Waterproofing Machine Spraying Liquid under Roof Cap.

needed to protect and prolong the useful life of such concrete structures. The remedy is to keep out the water.

Such deterioration was discovered in a concrete grain storage tank owned by the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. at Alta, Iowa. The Board of Directors promptly instructed their manager to order out some type of waterproofing in order that their property might be pro-tected. Upon its arrival the problem of appli-cation presented itself. The direction on the barrel described the product as having a great affinity for concrete and that almost any method of bringing it into contact with the surface might be used.

The building of scaffolding seemed impossible due to the shortage of lumber and labor. It was thus that Edgar F. Schuelke, manager of the company, designed and built the appliof the company, designed and built the applicator shown in illustration herewith. This method of pouring at the top has proved so successful that similar applications have been made on straight walled structures with windows, the waterproofing flowing down the concrete wall and around the windows, leaving only the areas under the sills to be treated separately by brish or spray.

by brush or spray.

Mr. Schuelke's device was a simple but well braced framework of wood with wheels attached to support its weight and allow it to move smoothly along the tank's circumference and another set to hold the pipe about one inch from the surface in a fixed position. This oneinch pipe bent to fit the perimeter of the tank nch pipe bent to fit the perimeter of the tank had one-sixteenth inch holes drilled in a line every three inches apart. The pipe is 4 feet long and serves as the sprinkler, the water-proofing being fed into it by a hose from the 55-gallon drum on the roof. To aid gravity pressure was furnished with a common tire pump attached to the barrel. During the process of treatment the excess material just kept running down the wall waterproofing as it running down the wall, waterproofing as it

The top two-thirds of this 60 foot tank was treated in this manner, the bottom third was covered by using an ordinary 4 gallon hand operated liquid sprayer and a ladder. Very little, if any, of the material was wasted. The time required to treat the top two-thirds was about 4 hours for two men, part of which was spent hoisting the liquid to the roof in 5 gallon cans. During the actual process of application, one man pumped air, another manned the device while a third on the ground directed its movement. It took about 8 hours more for one man to spray the bottom third with hand sprayer including the flat roof. Besides being less costly, was considerable less danger and risk involved in this manner of application than with the usual brush or spray method from hanging or ordinary scaffolds. Furthermore, no hard-to-get help was needed since the manager and his regular helpers did the job.

Bean Growers Must Register Deliveries

Henderson, Ky.-The Ohio Valley Co-operative soy bean mills and mills at Owensboro, and elsewhere in this section, have been forced to slow down the flow of soy beans from farms to mills and tell the farmers when they may bring them in as the mills have neither stor-age space or labor for handling free deliveries from farmers. Hereafter farmers will have to register and be assigned delivery date. The Co-op at Henderson was reported to have filled all available space and to have been receiving 25,000 bus. of beans daily. Without delivery dates arranged trucks are bound to be held for long periods under load.—A. W. W.

Life of Wheat Corporation, Monticello, Ill., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that life of wheat is richer in protein than any other

Post War Price Support Program for Flaxseed

There appears to be some uncertainty in the trade regarding Government support for prices of flaxseed and flaxseed products post war.

Flaxseed is included in the list of commodi-

ties as to which the Department of Agriculture has requested an expansion of production for war purposes and has made public announcement to that effect under the provisions of the so-called Steagall Amendment.

The law provides for price support for the Steagall commodities for at least two years after the war at not less than 90% of the parity or comparable price. The President is directed to take all lawful action to assure producers the higher of the parity price or the comparable price. The latter is a price determined for any Steagall commodity if the production or consumption has so changed in extent or character since the parity base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities. Soybeans are an example of the determination and use of comparable rather than parity prices. In the case

of flaxseed, parity prices are used.

The price of Steagall commodities may be supported "through a commodity loan, purchase, or other operation." The particular method is left to administrative determination.

The method now in use for flaxseed is by contract between Commodity Credit Corporation and each flaxseed crusher by which the crusher agrees to buy flaxseed at not less than support prices and CCC in turn agrees to purchase linseed oil and meal from crushers at specified prices, sufficient to protect crushers against loss in purchasing flaxseed at support prices. This method has worked satisfactorily and presumably will be continued. This CCC-crusher contract program definitely ties in support prices for linseed oil and meal with support prices for flaxseed itself, for as long as the crusher pages not less then predetermined the crusher pays not less than predetermined support prices for flaxseed, the crusher has the option of selling oil and meal to CCC at fixed prices, in the event the trade is unwilling to buy at an equivalent price. Thus this contract puts a floor under oil and meal prices at a level equivalent to the current support, or floor, price

for flaxseed.

It should be noted that the Steagall Amendment provides for support at not less than the 90 per cent of parity or comparable price. Only a floor is established, and the way is left open for price support at a higher level if such action is necessary to get needed production. The levels of price support for Steagall commodities range this year from 90 per cent of parity for eggs and potatoes to 130 per cent for milk and butter-fat. In the case of soybeans, another Steagall commodity, price support was at 105 per cent for the 1942 crop, 110 per cent for the 1943 crop and almost 125 per cent for the 1944 crop. The present support price for No. 1 Northwest flaxseed, \$2.95 delivered Minneapolis, represents a price to producers of approximately. resents a price to producers of approximately 95 per cent of parity. Flaxseed support prices in other terminal markets are designed to give this same result.

In brief, the Steagall Amendment requires that each farmer be given the opportunity to receive support prices for his production of Steagall commodities, including flaxseed, for at least two years after the war. This obligation was re-emphasized by Congress in the Act of Feb. 28, 1944, in which it was again declared to be the duty of the Department of Agriculture to carry out fully its commitments to producers under the Steagall Amendment. — Archer-Daniels-Midlands.

Several cargoes of Argentine corn are reported reaching New York, Albany, Philadelphia and New Orleans. In all 10,000,000 bus, has been shipped. The price is \$1.28 per bu. f.o.b. cars.

An Old Elevator Modernizes

By GEO. R. HARRISON

The country elevator business is not what it used to be, and no one knows the truth of the statement better than William McMahill, 30 years a grain dealer in Shenandoah, Iowa, and operating in an elevator built in 1875.

But it is not impossible to keep an old building in step with the times, as Mr. McMahill shows, for the old elevator had been remodeled as often as such improvement seemed necessary, and now it has the equipment whereby grain either going or coming is given automatic hanand weighing devices. All operations where power is needed are electrical, "a far cry," says Mr. McMahill, "from the system as I found it."

"We haven't a large capacity—only 10,000 bus,," said Mr. McMahill, "but quite enough when unloadings are so quickly made into the terminal elevators."

He explained how not so many years ago the grain came in quite steadily all through the year until at best 250,000 bus, were handled in a season. That is greater volume than is now being shown, due to the fact that land doesn't produce as much as it used to, farmers feed more grain to their livestock, and then there is more competition in the buying business. And to buy grain in the country elevator now one must work with a rush in certain periods, and there must be good equipment installed for prompt handling else the farmers will sell elsewhere. The modern things in the elevator of the Shenandoah Grain Co., as Mr. McMahill's place is known. A power sheller shells 5,000 bus. of corn a day. A cleaner frees the shelled product of all conditioning of all small grains. takes care of the conditioning of all small grain with a variety of some 50 riddles. The grain is scooted hither and thither at will with one man being enough to do it all.

"It is the motor truck that has caused some of the change," Mr. McMahill recalled. "Once 50 bushels made a good load to haul in. Now there are commercial trucks that arrive with as much as 500 bushels. A few years ago we rebuilt our dump to stand the extra strain. Big trucks can fill a country elevator rapidly. But there is the improvement on the shipping end also to make the correct balance. Cars of 24,000 pound capacity were once common, and we shoveled the grain into them. Now with cars holding around 80,000 pounds we are able, with our large capacity legs, to load one of them in a couple hours.

In former years the grain business occupied all of Mr. McMahill's time, but with the change came the necessity for a sideline. This was coal, and for ten years it has been doing its share at keeping the place busy. Mr. McMahill owns his own coal delivery trucks. It is better, he says, because it insures careful service to customers, whereas by hiring trucks to make deliveries at a certain price per ton, drivers are inclined to slight things. These truckers, he explains, would neglect to lay a canvas down under the coal chute at the good homes to catch the drippings, and such care is often necessary in order to hold customers' good-will.

Not alone to the city are the coal deliveries made. More and more of the farmers require that the company trucks bring the fuel out to them, Mr. McMahill says. In these cases the yard prices for coal prevail, while the charge for haulage is reckoned according to the mileage and the condition of the roads. The total per ton to the farmer may appear high, but nevertheless a good many of the country customers are not caring to take time for coal hauling that can be put to more profitable use at regular farm work.

The coal business begins quite in earnest in early fall and ranks high in importance all winter. At the same time there are periodical rushes for grain, but the two departments are not allowed to make material conflict. Neither does the light coal business of summer mean that the coal drivers need be idle, for then there is work for them on the farms or elsewhere. The trucks may then stand idle without any cause for concern over them, since wear and tear and operating expense ceases for the time being.

The entry of the commercial truck into the country elevator and coal business has suggested to Mr. McMahill the need of a revised system of recording loads over his scales. For-merly a weight ticket for the buyer or seller and the duplicate for the office were sufficient, but now also each commercial hauler desires a ticket for his own information and record.

And just remember, warns Mr. McMahill, that the commercialized motor truck is getting more and more into the scheme of About two-thirds of the grain brought in at Shenandoah now is transported by them.

In many cases the farmer hardly sees his corn after he enters into the sale of it to the elevator man, for he contracts with the owner of a custom corn shelling outfit to do both shelling and hauling, and then goes on about his other affairs.



10,000-bu. Soybeans Piled on Ground Awaiting Cars at Metamora, O.

Your Liability for Accidents

As owner of a grain elevator, you are obligated to keep your premises in such repair and exercise such reasonable care as will prevent your customers and visitors from getting in-

But you are not responsible for bodily injuries or property damage sustained by the public through no fault of yours. Nor is your insurance company liable in such cases.

A clear understanding of these facts will prevent trouble and misunderstanding.

If a customer or visitor suffers bodily injury or sustains damage to his property on your premises through his own carelessness or ill luck, and thru no fault of yours, give him to understand in a tactful way that you are sorry but do not feel responsible.

In case you do feel responsible, do not commit yourself one way or the other. Simply report the accident to your liability insurance company and let them investigate. They are better able to determine whether or not you are liable, in accordance with the laws of negli-

The premium you pay for liability insurance at your grain elevator is based on the cost of accidents for which grain elevator operators have been liable on account of negligence. The premium might be five or ten times what it is, if the insurance company undertook to pay for all accidents on your premises, whether or not you were liable. That would be the same thing as affording personal accident insurance for all your customers and visitors while they are on You can imagine what that your premises. would cost!

Liability insurance will cost less than it does when all proprietors understand the principle of the thing and co-operate with their insurance companies to even a greater extent than at present.

Co-operation means (1) keeping your premises in good condition, (2) conducting your operations with an eye to the safety of customers and visitors, and (3) reporting accidents promptly and taking no sides in the matter till your insurance company has investigated for you.

The Car Shortage Continues

Notwithstanding the inflated demurrage charges of the I.C.C. are still being collected, the box car shortage is handicapping would-be shippers more than ever and country elevator operators with full bins are unable to get cars or permits to ship, so can not take in any more grain or beans. Complaints reaching us from different sections of the country all reflect the same suspension of shipments because no cars are obtain-

The Metamora Elevator Co. of Metamora, O., piled 10,000 bus. of soybeans on the ground because its elevator was full and no cars were obtainable. When the railroad's Freight Claim Agent was confronted with the prospect of heavy claim for loss due to carrier's failure to supply cars ordered, empties appeared on the side track and the beans stored out in the open were sent to market before they were damaged by a heavy downpour.

It pays to advertise your urgent needs to those who can help you, especially if it is rail carrier's first duty to supply shipping facilities.

The railroads have many box cars order, but the car builders can not fill their orders. The Government has first call on the steel mills output, but car manufacturers will get plenty of steel as soon as Herr Hitler surrenders.

A heavy plastic covering for floors, decks and treads that prevents slipping is being distributed by the Truscon Laboratories, Inc., and known as Saf-T-Dek.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL



Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Yorkshire, O., Oct. 26.—Corn crop fair to good in Darke County. Early sown wheat looks good; late sown needs rain before it will come up.— Henry L. Grisz.

Boise, Ida.—The Idaho Austrian winter pea crop is forecast at 13,000,000 lbs. or about 60 per cent smaller than the 1943 production of 33,000,000 lbs.— F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 31—Alfalfa crops in Montana will total 109,000 bus of seed, exceeding the 1943 crop by 12,000 bus., despite hail and grasshopper damage.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont. — Montana's estimated 1944 alfalfa seed crop of 190,000 bus will exceed last year's production by 12,000 bus., although hail and grasshopper damage cut the yield materially in some promising fields.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho dry bean prospects declined about 74,000 bags during September and production is now forecast at 2,058,000 bags. Production last year was 2,479,000 bags, but the 10-year average crop is only 1,711,000 bags. -F. K. H.

Larned, Kan.—In the area between Garfield and Sanford, Kan., the white grub worms are causing losses to Pawnee County wheat growers, according to a report from that vicinity. It is said that in that locality the worms have already ruined hundreds of serge of wheat already ruined hundreds of acres of wheat.-

Walla Walla, Wash.-The current lack of rain in this area forebodes a much shorter 1945 crop in direct contrast to the bumper and near bumper crops of the last several years. Fall seeding of wheat is going forward, regardless of top soil moisture. The dust planters feel that the seed will lie in the ground in safety until winter moisture does come.—

Dighton, Kan.—Yields of sorghums in Lane County are running the highest in history. One farmer harvested 1,234 bus. of Kalo from a 14armer narvested 1,234 bus. of Kalo from a 14-acre field, which made an average yield of 88 bus. an acre. Many other fields in this county are running from 50 to 75 bus. an acre, and with approximately 30,000 acres in grain-producing sorghums, a million-bushel crop is expected.—G. M. H.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 28.—This year's grain sorghum crop of 4,785,000 bus., most of which is in eastern New Mexico, is of outstanding importance. Delayed frost has given the late crop time to mature, and there is a bumper yield. Harvesting operations are about 50 per cent completed. Wheat sowing in general is well along.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. Co., Dept. of Public Relations.

Manefield III Oct. 29—Rean harvest just

Mansfield, Ill., Oct. 29.—Bean harvest just completed took just two weeks and never lost a day; the Ember days that were talked about, or were, didn't run true to form and October has been perfect for harvesting crops. Corn is very spotted from various causes, bugs, drouth, and soil fertility running low were the main causes. This section of Illinois hasn't near the crop of last year, sorry to say. Beans averaged around 20 bus., I'd say.—C. B. Kirk.

Toronto, Ont.-New fall wheat and rye fields Toronto, Ont.—New fall wheat and tye fields appear in excellent condition, but in some quarters, fear is being expressed that the growth is too heavy. In North Simcoe, the acreage of fall wheat is estimated at 50 per cent below normal although most countries report that the seeded acreage will be almost the same as last year, with perhaps a slight increase of the more hardy varieties in Eastern Ontario.—N. C. Engelter, Acting Director, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Engelter, Acting Director, Ontario Dept. of Agr. Topeka, Kan., Oct. 28.—Reports indicate that wheat planting is about completed, most of it having been sown early. Many farmers in the south central portion of the state jumped the fly free date, and fly damage is a definite threat in that locality. Moisture is lacking in the northwest, also in a few far western counties, otherwise, the new crop, with a slight increase in acreage, is off to a flying start and offering a fine lot of wheat pasture.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR Co., Dept. of Public Relations.

Duluth, Minn.—The fine spell of weather thruout the northwest has enabled farmers to do an extensive job of fall plowing. Corn and soybean crops have been brought along nicely soybean crops have been brought along nicely and farmers are said to be well satisfied with these crops and realizing fine returns. The country run of coarse grains has fallen off somewhat but wheat is moving forward in good volume and meeting ready sale. Buyers, especially elevator interests are taking everything offered, damaged, smutty, tough and moisture with mills picky in their selection of wheat.—F. G. C.

Brazil, Ind.—A preliminary survey of Clay County soy bean crops made by R. L. McHargue, County soy bean crops made by R. L. McHargue, county agent, has led him to believe that Clay County farmers will rank high in soy beans production. Mr. McHargue said the harvesting of a ten-acre field of soy beans on the Fred Price farm in Van Buren Township shows a production of 43 bus, and 5 lbs. to the acre. Mr. McHargue said this is the third largest yield reported in Indiana. He believes this yield will be exceeded on other Clay County farms. All farmers planted the new Lincoln variety.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 27.—The average depth to which soil moisture extended in wheat fields this fall in the western two-thirds of Kansas was 45.3 in., according to the results of the Oct. 16-22 field tests released today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The survey showed that soil moisture extends to a favorable depth over most of the western two-thirds of the state, except in the western two or three ble depth over most of the western two-thirds of the state, except in the western two or three tiers of counties where the soil is wet to moderately wet for a depth of about 2 ft. and only slightly damp to dry below the 2 ft. level. The degree of saturation was less than in the fall of 1941 and 1942, although it appears to be more favorable than a year ago.—H. L. Collins, Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Collins, Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 28—The spell of fine weather known in these parts as Indian Summer continues unabated over the Northwest. It has enabled farmers to do a very extensive and thorough job of fall plowing. This will be an excellent thing for next year's crops. It will speed up spring work and will also have the tendency to allow a lot of weed seeds to sprout this fall. The plants will then be killed by the winter frosts and disked under in the spring. Weeds, especially in southern Minnesota were becoming quite a preblem. This may be one of the ways to lick the problem in spite of the present shortage of farm hands. This fine weather has brought along corn and soybean crops in southeastern and south central Minnesota and also the Red River Valley. Farmers are realizing fine returns on both corn and soybeans, corn and flax, there is no question but that the flax acreage will suffer at the hands of the other two in farmers' plantings in 1945.—

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Larger Acreage of Flaxseed Needed

What is the future of the United States flax-seed crop? This year's U. S. acreage of flaxseed is officially placed at 3,079,000 acres available for harvest, which is 52 per cent of the 5,867,000 acres harvested last year. We feel that fundamental changes must be made in the grower-profit relationship between flaxseed and competing commodities, such as wheat, corn and soybeans, if the domestic production of 1945 flaxseed is to give this country a supply of linseed oil commensurate with the demand.

The War Food Administration will recommend later this month to each state the acreages of the various crops. We hope and trust that since they are cognizant of the above situation sufficient emphasis will be placed on this country's definite requirements for a much larger flaxseed acreage in 1945 and that all necessary steps to accomplish this goal will be taken by them. With the expectation that this will occur flaxseed crushers are segregating flaxseed for seed purposes to take care of an expanded acreage next spring. The demand for linseed oil continues heavy and most crushers are accepting orders subject to their ability to obtain flaxseed to cover.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Dust storms have been steadily decreasing in the Southwest, from 72 in 1937 to only 3 in 1943, as recorded at Guymon, Okla.

Flour mills of Canada ground 8,728,340 bus. of wheat in September, against 8,946,009 bus. in September, 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Protein Tests of Wheat Lower

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6—Average protein of 1,158 cars of wheat tested during October by the Kansas inspection department was 11.77 per cent and 1,099 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.23 per cent. The total of 2,257 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 11.99 per cent protein, compared with 12.96 per cent on 2,166 cars in October, 1943.

For the crop year to date—July through October—the Kansas department reports an average of 11.37 per cent on 22,437 cars, against 13.06 per cent on 16,005 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department averaged 11.77 per cent on 11,150 cars a year ago. A market average of 11.50 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 33,587 cars, compared with 12.97 per cent on 30,568 cars the same period of 1943.

Weeds Reduce Soybean Yield

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 28—Our twenty elevators are packed to the guard with soybeans, no room for anything else. Can't get permits, or power, or men to load them in box cars as fast as we got them. We have handled out of this crop just about as many soybeans as we did last year, three-quarters of a million bushels. Just as good a quality, but the yield runs from 2 bu. to the acre. Last year they run as high as 40 bu. to the acre. It has been demonstrated conclusively in Indiana in the last four years the only way to raise soybeans is to raise them in rows, they yield around 5 bu. to the acre more and after 2 cultivations, weeds are not a factor. — Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Pres.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 1—Buckwheat is no longer being offered in heavy volume although the weather continued ideal for another week of harvesting. Lower prices discouraged shippers and the market showed no strength although comparatively few cars were offered. Lack of storage space is now keeping some millers and feed mixers out of the market. The earlier heavy movement has filled up their available storage and while they feel that present prices are very attractive, they are obliged to wait, as they can only buy replacements as their present stocks diminish.—Blodgett's Buck-Wheat Bulletin.

Finding Many Uses for

A new side line is being developed for country elevator operators in the spring wheat states and the Northern Pacific Railroad is boosting the promotion of facilities for making paper from flax straw which the farmers for-merly burned. Country elevator men who are willing to buy this waste and ship it to Smith Paper, Inc., Red Lake Falls, Minn., will no doubt find it a profitable line.

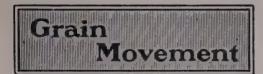
The Northwest magazine says, seed flax straw is still burned, but for a different purpose and in a different way. The straw from over half a million acres today goes for making fine paper and from that supply comes all of the paper needed in the 300 billion cigarettes manufactured annually. Three American factories make this paper.

That isn't all. High quality business stationery is rolling off of paper machines using fibers from common varieties of domestic flax. The crisp currency your banker hands through the wicket once grew on an American farm, because all U. S. paper money now contains 75 per cent domestic seed flax fiber, which gives it strength, endurance and that snap one likes in new money. Six thousand tons of flax straw yearly are needed merely to replace money worn out.

Carbonized paper, for copying, and ream upon ream of condenser paper, thin as can be, re-quired in electrical insulation, are being made from seed flax straw. A sizable tonnage of

from seed flax straw. A sizable tonnage of cigarette paper goes into books, too, for those who "roll their own."

Even some of the shives, the cellulose center of the flax stalk, broken and screened out in the processing, are utilized. Bits of fiber adhering to them make them useful in manufacturing a soft sheet, like crepe paper. A small amount of shives is fortified with highly digestible nutrient and prepared for livestock feeds.



Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Owaneco, Ill., Oct. 17.—Elevator full of soyabeans. B. & O. R. R. has no cars so Government's steel bins are being filled.

Yorkshire, O., Oct. 26.—No old corn available; hauled out by truckers thru the summer at any price it could be bought for.—Henry L. Grisz.

Stanford, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Government's 66 steel bins have been put on concrete foundations and are being filled with soybeans. Box cars not obtainable.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, has been receiving about 15,000 bus of new soybeans a day from farmers in the Emporia vicinity, according to Phil Lord, vice president.—G. M. H.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 4.—Houses are all full of soybeans and there are no permits to be had. There are quite a few beans going south but our people don't like to sell on destination weights and grades. There is a little wheat trickling into market wherever there is any room in the elevators for it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States the week ended Oct. 26, by vessel and rail, totaled (in bushels): Wheat, 2,707,661; oats, 946,047; barley, 1,577,618; rye, 150,867. Total shipments since Aug. 1 were, in bushels: Wheat, 38,939,168; oats, 22,853,489; barley, 11,297,492; rye, 1,356,592; flaxseed, 1,428,012.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 293 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Oct. 26 was 11.79 per cent and 289 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.53 per cent. The 582 cars tested by both departments had an average of 12.16 per cent compared with 11.91 per cent on 602 cars the previous week and 12.80 per cent for 498 cars a year ago.

Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 1.—Tons of newly harvested milo are stored on the ground in southwestern Kansas, according to reports received by local grain men. The yield generally is exceeding expectations. Line elevators, filled with wheat, offer little or no storage and railroads hold no hope for abatement of the car shortage. Local elevators face a situation no better, unable to come close to filling their contracts.

Duluth, Minn.—Imports of Canadian grain has reached a high peak in the past several weeks and continue to come forward steadily and in a sizeable volume. The October grain receipts showed a substantial increase over September this year and October, 1943. Shipments likewise. Last months receipts totaled 30,460,910 bus., which included 17,696,970 wheat, against 26,138,900 bus. for September and 18,020,660 bus. for October a year ago. Shipments reached 23,332,650 last month, September 17,029,210 and October, 1943, 16,718,950 bus. The War Food administration announced that it will issue permits for prompt loading of grain with 30 day's option to unload at lower lake ports. Also that permits wil for a limited amount of rye for winter storage in boats at Buffalo and Chicago will be allowed.—F. G. C.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

	R	eceipts	Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943	
Baltimore	127,800	126,403			
Chicago	1.930,000	2,468,000	2,208,000	1.932,000	
Duluth	3,263,805	810,705	1,921,800	978,600	
Ft. Worth	82,000	78,000	82,000	10,000	
Hutchinson		1,500			
Kansas City	396,000	548,000	248,000	758,000	
Omaha .	814,000	836,000	789,800	1.133,300	
Peoria	188,100	276,000	150,000	232,000	
Philadelphia.	27,446	51,703	22,143	24,257	
St. Joseph	240,720	788,240	96,760	174,640	
St. Louis	522,000	854,400	704,000	712,800	
Superior	1,392,576	765,019	1,437,104	743,710	
Toledo	478,695	428,400	531,300	310,800	
Wichita	4,800	20,800	4,800	20,800	

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—The week ended Oct. 26 the following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada, expressed in bus.: Wheat, 16,827,767; oats, 2,600,592; barley, 3,602,913; rye, 135,876; flaxseed, 741,770; since August 1, 1944, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 128,251,543 (51,058,304); oats, 27,403,944 (37,179,063); barley, 45,263,844 (30,941,381); rye, 1,989,336 (753,014); flaxseed, 5,661,833 (11,793,261).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

War alcohol shipments of 2,794,586 gallons during September from Schenley Distillers Corporation's 14 converted beverage distilling plants advanced the company's total production, in terms of butadiene needed for making synthetic rubber, to the equivalent of nearly 7½ per cent of the natural rubber produced by the entire world in 1940.

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

	R	eceipts	Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943	
Baltimore	205,703	31,838			
Chicago	4,230,000	9,373,000	2,583,000	3,868,000	
Duluth	40,355				
Ft. Worth	66,000	76,500	15,000	1,500	
Kansas City	1,706,800	2,356,200	754,500	1,648,500	
Omaha	2,057,400	2,607,961	2,185,200	2,169,000	
Peoria	1,301,000	3,339,500	777,500	1,875,500	
Philadelphia	693.854	12,412	44,715	30,193	
St. Joseph	535,040	1,267,200	362,560	880,000	
St. Louis	822,800	2,626,100	1,596,300	1,868,300	
Superior	55,064	41,970	106,758	296,415	
Toledo	193,600	257,600	14,400	38,400	
Wichita	8,000	12,800	4,800	11,200	

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Re	ceipts	Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943	
Baltimore	102,923	5,919			
Chicago	307,000	134,000	806,000	119,000	
Duluth	642,660	3,170	281,795	503,615	
Ft. Worth	9,000	40,500			
Hutchinson	1,250	1,250			
Kansas City	73,500	142,500	9,000	139,500	
Omaha	252,000	199,800	140,400	289,800	
Peoria	101,100	19,200	15,000	7,200	
Philadelphia			1,137		
St. Joseph	8,650	13,840	10,380	3,460	
St. Louis	16,500	105,000	34,500	103,500	
Superior	429,721	3,195	106,758	296,415	
Toledo		3,000		294,000	

Soybean Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

	R	eceipts	Shi	Shipments		
	1944	1943	1944	1943		
Baltimore			15,495			
Chicago	6,301,000	6,899,000	212,000	330,000		
Kansas City	2,300,100	3,661,800	275,400	302,600		
Omaha	1,030,560	1,831,500	204,800	182,400		
Peoria	1,207,000	1,840,600	748,500	1,304,500		
St. Joseph	724,500	1,004,500	12,250	47,250		
St. Louis	126,400	4,416,200	2,364,800	310,800		
Toledo	2,131,200	412,800	404,800	132,800		
Wichita	54,400	6,400				

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

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	R	eceipts	Shi	pments
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	45,747	67,545		
Chicago	2,390,000	2,174,000	698,000	1,075,000
Duluth	7,423,720	2,718,825	3,431,000	2,711,615
Ft. Worth	49,600	65,600	41,600	6,400
Hutchinson	42,500	11,340		
Kansas City	561,600	374,400	550,400	836,800
Omaha	668,000	872,000	538,250	660,000
Peoria	283,800	414,600	168,000	260,600
Philadelphia		10,657		
St. Joseph	115,900	197,600	57,000	39,900
St. Louis	144,000	603,200	444,800	427,200
Superior	3,454,833	1,906,575	1,607,395	1,389,625
Toledo	187,500	279,000	151,500	160,500
Wichita	1,600	1,600	1,600	14,400
	.,			

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

The Army now is buying foods at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year, but will cut this 50 per cent on victory in Europe, according to Byrnes.

Parity and Farm Prices

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	PA	ARITY			
Date Wheat Apr. 15143.2 May 15144.1 June 15145.0 July 15146.0 Aug. 15146.0 Oct. 15147.0 Nov. 15148.0 Dec. 15149.0	Corn 104.0 104.6 105.0 106.0 106.0 107.0 107.0 108.0	Oats 64.6 65.0 65.4 65.8 65.8 65.8 66.2 66.0 67.0	Rye 116.6 117.4 118.0 119.0 119.0 120.0 120.0 121.0	Bar- ley 100.3 100.9 102.0 102.1 102.0 103.0 103.0 104.0	Soy- beans 156.0 157.0 158.0 158.0 159.0 160.0 161.0
		1944			
Jan. 15149.0 Feb. 15150.0 Mar. 15150.0 Apr. 15150.0 May 15150.0 June 15150.0 July 15150.0 Aug. 15150.0 Sept. 15150.0 Oct. 15150.0	108.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0	67.4 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8	122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0 122.0	105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0	162.0 163.0 163.0 163.0 163.0 163.0 163.0
	FARM	PRIC	ES		
Apr. 15122.3 May 15—122.8 June 15124.0 July 15126.0 Aug. 15127.0 Sept. 15130.0 Oct. 15135.0 Nov. 15137.0 Dec. 15143.0	100.2 103.4 106.0 108.0 109.0 109.0 107.0 105.0 111.0	61.1 61.2 64.8 65.6 65.2 69.6 74.4 75.0 76.9	69.5 71.9 79.7 90.9 88.4 94.9 101.0 102.0 107.0	77.3 76.8 ·83.9 92.0 92.9 96.5 103.0 105.0	167 173.0 173.0 170.0 168.0 169.0 180.0 181.0
		1944			
Jan. 15146.0 Feb. 15146.0 Mar. 15147.0 Apr. 15147.0 May 15147.0 June 15143.0 July 15139.0 Aug. 15135.0 Sept. 15135.0 Oct. 15142.0	113.0 113.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 117.0 117.0 116.0 113.0	77.5 78.6 79.3 79.4 79.9 78.8 76.4 70.8 64.2 65.9	110.0 111.0 111.0 112.0 111.0 105.0 107.0 108.0 102.0 108.0	108.0 109.0 110.0 111.0 113.0 112.0 110.0 103.0 95.3 95.4	182.0 185.0 189.0 191.0 193.0 191.0 190.0 193.0 204.0

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in bushels, were:

	201			
Receipts	Shi	Shipments		
1943	1944	1943		
140 684,133	920,043	290,359		
000 4,396,000	5,058,000	4,121,000		
970 10,764,680	17,254,170	10,516,345		
800 368,200	992,600	1,401,400		
950 1,954,800				
400 4,366,800	5,222,400	7,984,900		
900 1,633,700	1,573,535	3,919,506		
500 1,307,500	776,500	847,500		
571 1,525,121	4,522,830	1,508,173		
530 758,390	838,030	1,028,080		
900				
148 5,589,897	7,806,743	4,049.180		
345 694,645	1,910,800	516,800		
000 1,224,000	1,902,600	2,155,600		
	Receipts 44 1943 440 684,133 900 4,386,000 770 10,764,680 950 1,954,800 400 4,366,800 950 1,377,500 571 1,525,121 307 758,390 900 4,589,397 448 5,889,397 448 5,889,397	Receipts 1943 1944 1943 1944 1944 1944 1945 1945 1946		

The GRADEALERS JOURNAL.

Supply Trade

Indianapolis, Ind .- The Glidden Feed Mill Co. has leased a 4-story brick building containing 20,000 square feet, for storage.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—K. S. Fangen, who resided at Houghton, S. D., and represented the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., died Oct. 10 of a heart attack while near Crandall, N. D.

Lincoln, Neb.—Lincoln P. Sutter, 84, died Oct. 17. He had been a traveling foreman for the Central Elevator Co. and later worked as an elevator building contractor in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. For 44 years he had resided at Lincoln. P. I. P.

Chicago, Ill.—W. M. Williams, pres. of the B. F. Gump Co., and W. S. Sewell of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, have been named members of the O.P.A. advisory committee for the food processing and packaging machinery and equipment industry.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission on Oct. 30 transmitted to Congress its report on "Advertising as a Factor in Distribution," being part V on Distribution Methods and Costs. The full text will be printed and be available at a price from the Government Printing Office.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Baltimore, Md.—The O.P.A. has brought suit against the Eastern Grain Growers of Hagerstown to recover \$64,716.08 treble damages for above-ceiling sales of carloads of grain and feed from Oct. 26, 1943, to June 24, 1944. Most of the sales were to dealers handling feeds to farmers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.—G. E. T.

Steady to stronger prices for wheat are expected during November. Prices for high protein wheat will tend to remain at ceiling levels, and prices for ordinary and lower pro-tein wheat may move toward the ceiling as the market supply situation becomes tighter. At ceiling prices, sale of wheat from farms probably will be more liberal than in recent months. However, with loans available until Dec. 31 and with the guaranty that wheat under loan will be purchased at parity prices next May, movement from farms is expected to be small relative to the size of the 1944 crop.—Kansas State College.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

N. O., T. & M. 3616 was leaking soybeans Oct.
17 at Wellington, Ill., on the C. & E. I.—Braden & Boushton.

& Boughton

S. P. 18944 was leaking soybeans in transit as it went east on the Pennsylvania thru Plain City, O., Oct. 24.—B. M. Youmans & Son.

M. P. 12403 going east thru Hargrove, Kan., July 29 was leaking wheat.—J. F. Moyer, see'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

New York Central R. R. No. 102,039 passed rapidly through Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 5 over the C. & N. W. R. R. on train No. 48 toward Minneapolis leaking wheat badly.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Bruce Edgar, Mgr.

Washington News

Egyptian corn is a sorghum subject to M.P.R. 511.—Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel

An export wheat subsidy plan is said to have been given the C.C.C. by Wm. Lathrop of Kansas City, who has assigned the job of working out the details. Conflicting interests delay publication.

Julius Krug's qualifications to head the War Production Board are described by Representative Jenkins of Ohio as "He has been a New Dealer who takes orders from Frankfurter, Hopkins and Lilienthal."

Supp. Order No. 31 dealing with the addition of the 3 per cent transportation tax is applicable to all supplements to F.P.R. 3. Therefore, in figuring "Freight allowance from Decatur, Illinois" under Supp. 3 to F.P.R. 3. the 3 per cent tax should be included.—Wm. R. Roalfe.

Sales of feed wheat by the C.C.C. during the 1943-44 crop year ended June 30 totaled 321,000,000 bus., 17 per cent more than was sold during 1942-43. Of the total 1943-44 sales, 38 per cent was sold during the July-September quarter, 28 per cent in October-December, 14 per cent in January-March and 20 per cent in April-June.

Wet Corn Under O.P.A.

The country elevator operator is permitted to buy wet corn from the producer at the base price (or less) for No. 2 yellow corn, less the O.P.A. scale of discounts for moisture, and a

nominal charge for shelling.

He may then sell this lot of corn at the base price, using the O.P.A. Scale of discounts for moisture. The buyer can then contract with the seller to kiln-dry the corn for his account, the charge for drying to be governed by the price he charged for the service in March, 1942. If the drier has no historical price for drying in March, 1942, he can use the price charged by his nearest competitor in March, 1942.

The charge for drying to be calculated on the difference between the moisture content of this corn before and after drying. The buyer to accept the net weights of this corn as determined by the seller and designated by the out-turn weights, notwithstanding invisible loss in weight, if any, as full delivery of this contract.—Regulation approved to the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n by Paul Key, chief price attorney of the Columbus District Office, O.P.A.

Qualifications of a Retail Store

Margins taken by a grain elevator operator on retail sales are governed under the O.P.A. rules by the method of his retailing.
E. R. Humphrey, sec'y of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, writes:

An establishment where one-man-day is devoted to retailing is a retail store. If you employ six men for instance, and three put in a third of their time, or if any combination of the six (or five or ten or however many you employ) put in enough time on the retail end to make one-day, you are retail, and can take advantage of the margins allowed by the retail orders. If your establishment is not that way, you are subject to the margins allowed by the old orders. There is some question if a one or two man country elevator who's principal business is buying and shipping can qualify for retail margins.

"It is possible under the interpretation that a country elevator could qualify as a retail store on all products for which warehousing space was available, however in some instances the elevator may not be able to qualify as a retail store on wheat or other grains which was bought in the usual course of business for carload shipments, unless, as stated above, at least one man was employed in the retail end."

Grain Stocks

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports stocks of grain in various positions, as follows. in

thousand bushels:	positions	, 265 101	
Position	Oct. 1, 1943	July 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944
W	/heat		
On farms	519,563	102,533	546,390
poration ¹	54,500	32,381	22,365
Whses.	210,751	29,712	202,585
Terminals ²	199,592	82,912	199,475
Merchant Mills ³	126,255	67,308	135,830
Total	1,110,661	314,846	1,106,645
Old	Corn		
On farms Commodity Credit Cor-	359,313	570,435	209,675
poration ¹	* 477	912	534
Whses.4	20,948	23,715	20,662
Terminals ²	7,452	11,819	7,478
Total		606,881	238,349
	Dats		
On farms	935,710	186,574	970,188
Whses.4	44,067	16,990	. 44,538
Terminals ²	16,407	6,547	17,328
Total		. 210,111	1,032,054
В	arley		
On farms		⁵ 48,500	178,412
Whses.4	61,905	20,612	56,064
Terminals ²	20,588	6,923	26,032
Total		76,035	260,508
	Rye		
On farms		⁵5,030	17,070
Whses.4	8,568	5,837	4,837
Terminals ²	22,907	20,150	14,728
Total	54,475	31,017	36,635

'Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

2Commercial grain stocks in 46 markets reported by the War Food Administration.

3Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report; preliminary for Oct. 1, 1944.

4Includes also stocks in Merchant Mills.

5Interpolated.

"Inspiration Almost Destroyed"

"The inspiration to work hard, to compete strongly with the other fellow in the same business has almost been destroyed. Wartime controls that tie up raw materials, restrict production, and limit the distribution of goods have got to be discontinued as rapidly as possible after the war if our American system is to be

resumed.
"Today we find disciples of government preaching a doctrine of continued control over private enterprise and that means control over individual initiative. We had more than 150 years of the American way of life before we began to hear this kind of talk. It must be stopped now."—Henry Ford.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualtes, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—T. R. Godsey and O. E. Lee have purchased the flour mill and feed mill properties of the Farmers Mill & Gin Co. here and have changed the name to the Farmers Mill & Feed Co.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

San Gabriel, Cal.—The Ambler Milling Co. will build an addition to its local plant.

San Francisco, Cal.—Kenneth E. Battaglia has been appointed manager of the feed department of Atkins, Kroll & Co.'s local office.

Topango, Cal.—The Ace-Hi-Feed Store recently installed a large office in its quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Neil Geier operate the business.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. C. Wassard & Co. has been organized to operate as grain merchants and distributors of feed concentrates. Offices are on West Fourth St.

Colton, Cal.—Universal Milling Co. has purchased the warehouse at North Eighth St. and the Southern Pacific tracks it has occupied for the past year, from L. E. Newcomer.

Monterey Park, Cal.—M. E. Northrop, in business here for the past 23 years, has sold the Monterey Park Feed & Fuel Co. to J. H. DeBard, recently of Huntington Park.

CANADA

Summerside, N. F.—Fire recently destroyed the plant of the Newfoundland Dehydrating Process Co. Completed in 1942 at a cost of approximately \$500,000, it was said to be one of the most modern fish reduction plants in the world. The business is owned jointly by American and Newfoundland capital, the former being John Ryan, president of the Dehydrating Process Co., Boston, Mass., and the latter by Chesley A. Crosbie, president of Crosbie & Co., Ltd. The owners hope to rebuild the plant.

Toronto, Ont.—The wheat pool of Alberta has joined Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the decision to cut grain charges to 1c bu. for crop year beginning Aug. 1, 1944. The former rate was 3c bu. Privately owned elevator companies also announced intention to meet the new situation with similar reductions. On the ground that their earnings are not profits the pools refuse to pay federal income tax levies. Other chartered grain elevator companies have had to pay all such tax assessments. The attitude of the government in this matter has always been that the pools are liable for income taxes. Presumably the government now will seek a decision in the courts. It cannot accept the pool view without opening a way for general conversion of commercial enterprise into the co-operative category. If precedent for a legal decision in this Canadian disagreement is sought it will be found in the fact that Great Britain, motherland of all co-operative enterprise, taxes her cooperative trading organizations on exactly the same basis as her other forms of commercial activity.

COLORADO

Ovid, Colo.—The Weibel Grain Co. elevators and equipment here and at Sedgwick have been sold to L. Peter Marr, Inc., of Fremont, Neb. The new owners plan to enlarge the elevator and grinding department of the local plant.

Grover, Colo.—The Grover Elevator has added a new semi-trailer to its motor-carrier department.

ILLINOIS

Edinburg, Ill.—The Edinburg Farmers Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Kinderhook, Ill.—David Jones, 89, for many years a grain buyer and miller in Pike County, died recently.

Buffalo, Ill.—The Midland Grain Co., Inc., with stations at Bulpitt and Pawnee as well as Buffalo, was sold as of July 1.

Walton, Ill.—The Walton Co-op. Co. elevator has been purchased by Leo F. Drew, who is operating it as the Walton Elvtr. Co.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Sullivan Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire Oct. 20. The fire was confined to the west end of the elevator.

Auburn, Ill.—The W. E. Shutt Grain Co. on Oct. 20 sustained a small fire loss, the blaze originating in the office and frame warehouse.

Chapin, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. is building a circular concrete grain storage bin eighteen feet in diameter and fifty feet high with a capacity of 10,000 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son. have the contract.

Lyndon, Ill.—The Lyndon Lumber & Grain Co., Inc., has been incorporated, 250 shares, common p.v. at \$100; incorporators, A. J. Gibson, A. C. Sturtevant and G. S. Alysworth; to deal in grain and grain products.

Ashton, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n will replace its elevator that burned last July with a modern concrete structure. Work will start this fall. The Ass'n now is doing business in the Monarch Mill building.

Esmond, III.—We have painted our elevators, warehouse and coal bins with aluminum paint. Our office, parts building and dwelling have been painted white.—Charles E. Gilman, manager Farmers Grain Co. of Esmond.

Millstadt, III.—The Millstadt Milling Co. celebrated its 50th anniversary with a banquet served to company stockholders, employees and especially invited guests, numbering 200, the evening of Oct. 28. Harvey R. Baltz is manager of the company.—P. J. P.

Assumption, Ill.—The Assumption Co-op. Grain Co. has built a 95-ft. elevator leg between their two 20,000-bu. concrete tanks, which will be used as an aid in filling these tanks with soybeans. A new truck dump also has been constructed to speed up unloading of beans.

Galesburg, Ill.—The partnership of Schafer-Wallace Co. is being dissolved and gradually liquidated and Donald J. Wallace will continue in the feed brokerage business for himself under the name of Donald I. Wallace Co. His office is located in the Bank of Galesburg Building.

Danville, Ill.—The business of Geo. M. Wright & Co. has been purchased by William J. Craig of Indianola and will be operated by the new owner as the Craig Feed & Seed Co. He will handle feeds, tankage, soybean meal and will do custom grinding and mixing.—P. J. P.

Belvidere, Ill.—The local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. and the Ralston Purina Co. of St. Louis sponsored a meeting recently at Beaver Valley Grange hall in the interest of furthering modern sanitation of livestock and poultry. Talks, discussions, and music made up the program. Lunch was served at the close of the meeting.

Ashkum, Ill.—Two colored men broke into the Ford Widholm Grain Co. and the Ashkum-Farmers Grain Co. offices, stealing a truck from the latter firm. Girls saw them at the Ford Widholm elevator office and spread the alarm. Both were later captured by a sheriff's posse and placed in county jail, charged with burglary and larceny.

Frankfort, Ill.—The Frankfort Grain Co. is building a modern office building on the site of the old building which has been moved aside. The new structure will be of brick, and 20 x 42 ft. in size. The heating plant will be located in the basement, as will also a fine proof vault for office records. Showers and lavatory will be included in the office equipment.

Mayview, III.—Howard T. Walton, 79, of the grain firm, H. T. Walton & Son, died Oct. 26 at Burnham Hospital, Champaign, after a brief illness. Mr. Walton, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, came to Illinois as a boy with his parents. He began his business career in the grain trade with his father and brother, Clarence, the firm known as J. B. Walton & Sons. After the father's death the firm was dissolved, but was started again here in April, 1894, now the present H. T. Walton & Son.—P. J. P.

Springfield, III.—Workers employed on barges and dredges recently have been held by the Supreme Court to be in covered employment under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act if the movement of vessel is accomplished only as an incidental part of their work. It brings under the benefit provisions of the job insurance law a sizable number of workers whose status formerly had been in doubt, and will require their employers to pay contributions on wages paid to these workers.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co.'s new elevator has started operations. The mill and feed room, in which is being installed the latest power milling and grinding equipment and seed cleaning equipment, will be ready for operations soon. The former elevator was destroyed by fire on Nov. 5, 1943. The new plant has a storage capacity of 100,000 bus. of grain. Thirteen cylindrical bins, each 114 ft. high, have been completed. Young boys in the community furnished most of the labor in the plant's construction. The Eikenberry Const. Co. had the contract. Victor Current is manager of the elevator as well as owner. Mrs. Current assists him in the office and Golden White is the elevator man.

Elkhart, Ill.—Sparks from the cob burner at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator Nov. 2, located one mile east of here, ignited corn shucks accumulating from corn shelling being done at the plant at the time, and before the flames could be extinguished they were communicated to the elevator resulting in a \$250,000 loss. Harry Brockjones, manager, discovered the blaze about 1 p. m. He said the fire, fanned by a high wind, spread to a hog shed and at that time he believed it was under control, when flames suddenly burst from the elevator. Within a half hour from the time the fire broke out, the elevator was in ruins, and thousands of bushels of soybeans poured out around the base of the building. The twin 85-ft. elevators held approximately 80,000 bus. of soybeans, 3,600 bus. of corn; four corn cribs, 40 x 24 x 28 ft., also burned. Two carloads of corn and a carload of soybeans on the Illinois Terminal RR. Co. siding were crow-barred away from the burning elevator. Another car containing 1,800 bus. of corn burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Sinclair (Jacksonville p. o.), Ill.—The south elevator, purchased by W. A. Kinnett of Alexander about a year ago, burned early Nov. 1. The blaze is believed to have been started by lightning. Mr. Kinnett stated 5,000 bus. of soybeans were stored in the elevator. He estimated the loss as approximately \$16,000, partially covered by insurance. The elevator was built several years ago by V. C. Elmore.

Hervey City (Mt. Zion p.o.), Ill.—The Hervey City Grain Co. elevator and 65,000 bus. of newly harvested soybeans, 2,000 bus. of corn and 1,200 bus. of oats it contained were destroyed by fire the afternoon of Oct. 23. The loss was estimated at \$170,000. The elevator, considered one of the best in Central Illinois, was burned to the ground. It was owned by the Hight & Cline Grain Co. of Decatur, Ill. Sparks from a burning cob pile just southwest of the elevator, carried by a strong southwest wind, are believed to have started the fire. Volunteer firemen were hampered by an inadequate water supply. Help was summoned from Dalton City, Decatur and Mt. Zion.—P. J. P.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHICAGO NOTES

Harry E. Pettit, a member of the Board of Trade since 1903, trading in the oats pit, died Nov. 6.

J. G. Nellis has resigned as head of the protein meals division, feed management branch, W.F.A., and returned to the Nellis Feed Co.

Roy I. Campbell, with Albert Schwill & Co., and John H. Newman, Faroll & Co., were recently admitted to membership in the Chicago Board.

Carl Erickson is back on the job as assistant to Lyman C. West, Board of Trade Statistician, partly recovered from a bad fall in which he dislocated his ankle and broke a small bone.

Harman Nagel, feed salesman and nutritional expert, celebrated the opening of his newly enlarged offices in the Monadnock Building recently with an afternoon open-house from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Robert A. Lees, 74, of Maywood, affiliated with Lowell Hoit & Co., grain commission merchants, for 35 years, died Oct. 30. Mr. Lees formerly was president of the Maywood Village Board.

J. E. Skidmore, former head of Louisville, Ky., grain operations for the General Mills Co., has been appointed president of General Mills central division, with headquarters in Chicago. He had served as executive vice-pres. of the central division.—P. J. P.

Three holidays are to be observed by the Chicago Board of Trade during the current month. The first of these was Election Day, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, to be followed by Saturday, Nov. 11, in observance of Armistice Day, and Thanksgiving Day on Thursday, Nov. 23.

W. C. Pratt has opened an office at 53 West Jackson Blvd., and will handle vitamin and protein feed ingredients. Mr. Pratt, well known in the feed industry, has been with the Dawes Products Co. for the past year and prior to that for more than 17 years with Russell-Miller Milling Co.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is holding public conferences for the discussion of "What measures can employers take to protect 'experience rates' under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act following the cancellation of contracts and before conversion to peace time production has been achieved?"

Oliver S. Nickels, Chicago grain dealer who took his life Dec. 26, at his summer home in Lake Geneva, left an estate valued at \$509,263 according to a tax appraisement recently filed in County Court. The federal estate tax was estimated at \$105,755, and the Illinois inheritance tax at \$10,045. When his will was filed in January the estate was estimated at \$300.000.

Walter N. Jones, Vitality Mills, was elected president of the Chicago Feed Club at its annual meeting held at the Morrison Hotel Oct. 20. G. A. Read was elected vice-pres.; C. W. Sievert, sec'y; Leo J. Kapp, treasurer. At the meeting Sec'y LeBlanc reported a total of 188 members, but at this meeting 10 applications for resident and non-resident memberships were voted upon, making a total of 198. The next meeting will be held the evening of Nov. 17.

INDIANA

Colfax, Ind.—The Lake & Reagan elevator was destroyed by fire on Nov. 2.

Boggstown, Ind.—The Boggstown Grain & Supply Co., inc., has been dissolved.

Garrett, Ind.—Otis J. Bear, Leipsic, O., purchased the O. F. Stump elevator, taking possession Nov. 6.—A. E. L.

Vincennes, Ind.—Everett Lindley Wolfe, 70, retired salesman for the Igleheart Mills, of Evansville, died of a heart attack recently.—W. B. C.

Monticello, Ind.—Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. has been incorporated; 600 shares preferred, p.v., \$100 each and 600 shares common, p.v., \$100 each.

Brems (Knox R.F.D.), Ind.—The Brems Grain Co. will install electric power to replace the oil engine; a new dust and cob house is being erected.—A. E. L.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elevator, which was seriously damaged by fire last July, is being restored. Felts Construction Co. is making the repairs.—A. E. L.

Delphi, Ind.—William S. Kerlin was wounded seriously while serving with the army in France on Aug. 20. His leg was fractured by shrapnel. At present he is in a hospital in England.—A. E. L.

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is installing two gear-motor head drives on elevator legs. A 92-ft. well and electric pump has been installed having 350 gal. capacity.—A. E. L.

Medford (Muncie p.o.), Ind.—A. K. Murray has a new modern office built of concrete block. A new Howe Truck Scale also was installed. Other improvements include a new well and electric pump.—A. E. L.

Owensville, Ind.—Grain elevators along the Mt. Vernon branch of the C. & E. I. R. R. are "full up" on soy beans and corn, it is reported by Vertis Higginbotham, owner and manager of the local elevator.—W. B. C.

Greenfield, Ind.—Thomas H. New, 72, for many years owner and operator of a grain elevator here, died recently after a short illness. He was a large landowner and widely known to the grain and milling trade.—W. B. C.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Lebanon Grain Co. has sold its elevator to Buren Crane who, in turn, has leased it to the Honan-Crane Corp. The plant will no longer be used as a grain elevator, but the latter firm will use it for storage of "Crainite," material used in the manufacture of oil purifiers.—Ben Herr.

Summitville, Ind.—The Hinshaw Grain Co. (North) elevator was seriously damaged by fire on Oct. 29 at 11 a.m. that originated spontaneously in a mixture of weed seeds and screenings mixed with cobs. Fire was communicated into the cupola through the dust spout but was extinguished.—A. E. L.

Decatur, Ind.—Eugene V. McCann, plant manager of the Central Soya Co. plant since March, 1942, has resigned, effective after Jan. 1. He will be succeeded by Colin Finlayson, who has been associated with the corporation since 1936 and now is assistant to Norman Kruse, technical director. Mr. McCann, who has been associated with D. W. McMillen, Sr., founder of the McMillen Industries, for a number of years, plans to engage in the feed and grain business and will hold his connection with the firm through a Master Mix dealership, although not definitely located.

Decatur, Ind.—Fire that broke out in the roof of a concrete bin containing 255,000 bus. of newly-harvested soybeans at the Central Soya Co., Inc., plant on Oct. 23, caused damage estimated at \$500,000. The loss is covered by insurance. It is rumored that the wooden forms used in pouring the concrete in the bin had been left in at the top of the bin. Local firemen and a company from the Ft. Wayne fire department succeeded in confining the blaze to the one bin, saving 30 other bins used in processing 10,000,000 bus. of soy beans a year. Metal cat walks leading to the plant were melted and windows in a nearby expeller plant were broken by the heat. Because of the fire the company was not able to receive soybeans temporarily. Salvage crews are working day and night in an effort to reclaim as much as possible of the beans. E. V. McCann, plant manager, stated the loss will be high, even if one half of the beans can be reclaimed. In addition to the great number destroyed by fire, considerable damage was caused by the tons of water poured in the burning beans. New equipment must be installed to salvage and dry them and the process will take some time Mr. McCann stated.

Evansville, Ind.—Since Jan. 1 a total of 38,-144 seasonal and year-round workers have been placed on Indiana farms thru offices of agricultural agents and the emergency farm labor office of Purdue University, it is announced by J. B. Kohlmeyer of the Purdue University extension staff.—W. B. C.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its dinner meeting at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club Nov. 13, 7 p.m. Following the dinner there will be a conference and a special program of "Information, Please," arranged by the program com'ite. Lyman Peck, nutritional expert of McMillen Feed Mills, and E. V. McCann, plant manager of Central Soya Co., will be guests in attendance.—A. E. Leif, sec'y.

IOWA

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. sustained a heavy fire loss Oct. 29.

Kent, Ia.—Walter A. Riggs, 74, grain and stock dealer, died Oct. 29 of a heart ailment. Granite, Ia.—Charles H. Riley, 64, feed and seed dealer, died Oct. 29 following a long ill-

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Fire in the cob drier at the Quaker Oats Elevator Oct. 25 caused a small amount of damage.

Perry, Ia.—The Frazel Bros. are quitting the hatchery and commercial feed business but will continue their seed and hybrid seed corn business.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire at Nutrena Mills, Inc., Grand Ave., Oct. 25, caused damage to feed estimated at \$3,000. Damage to the building was slight.

Osterdock, Ia.—A warehouse is being constructed at the Morley & Williams Store, to provide storage space for the firm's produce and feeds.

Sioux City, Ia.—Alfred J. Clays, 62, of Akron, Ia., suffered head injuries recently when he fell from a loading dock at Nutrena Mills, Inc., plant.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Oren Kimmer, 58, weighman for the Omaha Grain Exchange, dropped dead of a heart attack while at work Oct. 27 at the Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Prairie City, Ia.—Burglars entered the office of the Guertz-Waggaman feed mill the night of Oct. 30, taking an adding machine, type-writer and a small amount of cash.—A. G. T.

Griswold, Ia.—Wilford Bates while working at his elevator recently dropped a door on his foot. Fortunately no bones were broken but he suffered from a badly bruised foot for several days.

Truesdale, Ia.—Hugo Mittag, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently underwent an appendectomy at the Swallum Hospital at Storm Lake. Last reports he was recuperating nicely.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Co. has purchased the quarter-block at Third and Vine Sts., diagonally across from its plant, and will use it as a parking lot, and possibly later as the site of a new building.

Des Moines, Ia.—At the present time we have 925 paid-in members and with a little help from you we could easily make our goal of a thousand members by Nov. 27.—Mark G. Thornburg, Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Des Moines, Ia.—The forty-first annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will be held on Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1945, at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Hamburg, Ia.—Vogel & Son recently completed construction of their modern popcorn processing and storage plant. The storage building is 130 ft. long, 36 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, and has a capacity of 2,100,000 lbs. of corn. Office building and scale face the street and to the rear is the processing plant, fully equipped.

Mount Union, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation, and extended for a period of 20 years. Capital stock is 50,000 shares at \$25 each.

Marcus, Ia.—Oscar Heline, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, has been re-elected to the Farm Credit Board of Omaha by co-operative associations borrowing from the Omaha Bank for Co-ops. He will complete two years on the board Jan. 1 when his third term will start.—A. G. T.

Blencoe, Ia.—Burglars obtained about \$1,168 after forcing entrance into the main office of the Blencoe Farmers Elevator and opening a safe the night of Oct. 23. John Hendricks, manager, told authorities the burglars got nearly \$1,000 in currency belonging to him and \$168 of company money. Tools used were taken from one of the company's smaller offices.

Muscatine, Ia.—Following announcement at Washington by officials of D.F.C. that it is willing to enter into negotiations for the sale of the government-owned grain alcohol plants in Iowa, officials of the Grain Processing Corp. stated operations at the local alcohol plant will be unchanged as they have already conferred with D.F.C. officials on the subject of purchasing the plant.

KANSAS

Grainfield, Kan.—Jim Petty of Topeka is temporary manager of the Co-op Elevator.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A wheat storage elevator of the Moore-Lowry Mills was broken into recently, but nothing of value was taken.

Fort Scott, Kan.—A. J. Brooker, operator of the Fort Scott Elevator Mills is building a 14 x 20 ft. frame building adjoining the plant.

Gardner Kan. — The cash drawer at the Blacker Elevator was robbed recently, the thief taking a small amount of cash and several checks.

Hallville, Kan.—L. Peterson, 92, owner of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co., died Oct. 13. He was the oldest active business man in this section.—G. M. H.

St. Marys, Kan.—Joseph McCoy, 65, who was employed at the Jones Alfalfa Dehydrating plant, was killed the night of Oct. 25 when struck by an automobile. He was on his way home from the dehydrating plant when the accident occurred. G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—John R. Johnston, superintendent of the Thomas Page Mill Co. since 1909, and connected with the mill for 48 years, is retiring from active business.

Manhattan, Kan.—Prizes totaling \$250 in cash, along with appropriate ribbons, will be given to winners of the tri-county corn show to be held here Nov. 10-11.—G. M. H.

Burlington, Kan.—Lee Sheets, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. for the past 12 years, resigned recently and is working as an aide for the Lyon County Soil Conservation Service at Emporia. Cliff Baker has succeeded him as manager of the elevator.

Sabetha, Kan.—While final details have not yet been worked out, there seems every probability that an alfalfa feed dehydrating plant will be constructed here, on the Rock Island right of way. The processing plant will cost \$50,000 and will be constructed by Chaney Brothers.—G. M. H.

LeRoy, Kan.—Moore & Son are installing electrical motors for power at their elevator. W. L. Crabtree, employed at the elevator, recently sustained a dislocated vertebra and has been forced to quit work temporarily. Don Mountain has been assisting at the elevator during Mr. Crabtrees' absence.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Uhlmann Grain Co., of Kansas City, recently gave a check of \$1,000 to the Kansas State College to be used in breeding and testing perennial wheat and drouth-resistant wheat in Kansas. The grain company will finance the research in this field. Work will be directed by the Department of Agronomy with L. E. Call, dean of Agriculture, Prof. R. I. Throckmorton and Prof. L. P. Reitz in direct charge. Dr. John Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n will be a consultant.—G. M. H.

Spring Hill, Kan.—E. W. Schlaegel of Clare, Kan., who recently purchased the business and property of the Spring Hill Co-op. Ass'n, has taken over the business and will operate it as the Spring Hill Grain Co. Frank Laskie, who has been manager of the elevator, will continue in that capacity under the new owner. Mr. Schlaegel owned and operated the elevator at Clare under the firm name of Clare Grain Co., for many years. He also owns and operates the elevator at Edgerton under the firm name of Edgerton Grain Co.

"THE Steinlite SAVES TIME AND MONEY"

... says Glen Pogeler, Mgr. of the North Iowa Co-op. Processing Ass'n of Manly, Iowa.

"The Steinlite is a real machine," Mr. Pogeler continues. "I've operated

one for two years. It's a time and money saver. I wouldn't be without it."

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The GRAIN JOURNAL

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana, Ky.—S. J. Stewart has been employed as manager and bookkeeper of the Crescent Flour Mill to succeed I. N. Lair who died unexpectedly Oct. 11.

Tompkinsville, Ky.—The Dossey, Clay, Howard Milling Co., Inc., including the business, assets, good will and trademarks has been purchased by C. H. Bailey who will continue the business under the same name, individually. The Dossey, Clay, Howard Milling Co., a corporation has been discalled. poration, has been dissolved.

Henderson, Ky.—Fire Nov. 1 destroyed the Owensboro Grain Co.'s elevator on Second St. Seven thousand bus. of corn and 3,500 bus. of soybeans went up in smoke. The warehouse on the north side of the elevator also was destroyed. One railroad car filled with corn, standing near the elevator, burned and another loaded car was damaged. Damage to the warehouse was set at \$1,000. About 250 bus, of grain in the warehouse was lost. Some of the plant officials believe the fire may have started when sparks from the cob incinerator fell on an overhead conveyor. The loss is partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

MICHIGAN

Elkton, Mich.—Ten windows in the ware-house of the Elkton Elvtr. Co. were broken recently by boys with sling shot and rifles.

Bloomingdale, Mich.-LaVere Bair has purchased L. M. Edgerton's interest in the Bloingdale Milling Co., taking charge Oct. 1. M. Edgerton's interest in the Bloomwill combine his other business with the Milling Co.

Howard City, Mich.—The Howard City Elevator, owned and operated by Donald Bauman, has built an addition on the south end of its former building which is to be used for storage The new building is 40 ft long and of the same width as the old building.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Feed Manufacturers & Dealers Ass'n held its annual two-day conference here Oct. 12 and 13 when postwar feed problems were discussed, Ralph W. Tenny, director of the short courses at Michigan State College, announced. Among experts in the field of feed and food production who addressed the meetings were Chas. Figy, commissioner of agriculture; D. A. Fitzgerald of the W.F.A.; John Milton of the American Meat Institute; from the Michigan State College: E. L. Anthony, dean of agriculture; Herman J. Wyngarden, professor of economics. The conferences opened at the Hotel Olds in Lansing and on the following day were moved to the Union Memorial building on the M.S.C. campus for its closing session.

Owosso, Mich.—Raymond Runyan, 27, employee of the Peoples Elevator, and Kenneth Lake, 27, former employe of the elevator, were held following attempted robbery of the elevator safe the night of Oct. 24. Both men confessed their guilt. A son of William Bronson, manager of the elevator, passing the building about 9 o'clock that night noticed that the night light in the office was not burning. He called light in the office was not burning. He called his father and the latter summoned Elmo Mead, an employee. When the men reached the elevator they heard hammering inside and called As the police car approached, the men inside left by the rear of the building. Later Runyan and Lake were apprehended as they were walking along the nearby railroad tracks. Lake had been discharged the day before for unsatisfactory work. Runyan had not reported for work the day of the break-in, and both had met and passed the time drinking.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Richland, Mich.-Fire, believed to have been caused by defective electric wiring, damaged the Knappen Farm Service Co. plant on Oct. 21.

Bad Axe. Mich.—Fred A. Kinde, 71, organizer and trustee of the Bad Axe Grain Co., operating a line of elevators, died Oct. 24.—P. J. P.

Fostoria, Mich.—Ernest C. Robertson, 85, member of the State Legislature of Tuscola County, 1928-31, and who operated a grain elevator for 30 years, died recently.

MINNESOTA

Lakeville, Minn.—The Consumers Soybean Co. has gone into operation, processing its first soybeans the latter part of October.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—The old E. A. elevator, owned for many years by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was moved recently and is now attached to the Farmers Elevator.

Windom, Minn.—The Windom flax plant has resumed operations, John A. Johnson, president of the Northwest Flax Industries, announced. Mr. Johnson will remain in active management of the plant.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Lt. Carl Backes, for-merly of Sauk Centre, has purchased the East Side school building and following his discharge from the armed services at the close of the war, plans to operate a feed processing plant in the structure.

Truman, Minn.—Frank Malherek is new manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator, succeeding Roy Smith who resigned because of ill health and is moving to California. Mr. Malherek formerly was manager of the machinery and implement department at the Farmers Lumber Co.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—Fire destroyed the grain storage warehouse of the N. A. Sanberg Feed Co. the night of Oct. 27, causing damage estimated at approximately \$20,000. Hybrid seed corn destroyed was valued at \$10,000. The Hybrid seed The building, containing about \$700 worth of equipment, burned to the ground.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.-Rudy Witthus has succeeded H. A. Soltow as manager of the Buffalo Lake Co-op. Elevator. Mr. Soltow recently resigned after nearly 25 years as manager of the business, effective Nov. 1. He will remain on hand to help out where needed, however. Mr. Witthus has been in the plant for over six years and is experienced in the grain and milling busi-

DULUTH LETTER

The Duluth Board of Trade membership of B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis, has been posted for transfer to David J. Cassin, also of Minneapolis.—F. G. C.

Effective Oct. 29 the Interstate Commerce Commission reinstated service order No. 160 which provides that cars of grain and seeds may not be "held for orders" at Glenwood, St. Cloud, Thief River Falls or Willmar, Minn., for diversion or reconsignment except when charged with local or point rates and from sampling points applied. The order does not apply to grain billed to Grand Forks, N. D., for inspection and orders and will not change the present practice of drawing samples at the specified sampling points.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Stockholders of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. recently approved insurance and pension plans to cover 2,400 wage and salaried employees and re-elected its board of 12 directors. who, meeting later, returned the present slate of W. H. Gribble has been appointed acting director of service of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., succeeding the late George A. Collins. Before coming here Mr. Gribble served in offices of the company at Pittsburg, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

Members of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n at their meeting held here Oct. 30 in connection with the annual animal nutrition short course conducted at University Farm, St. Paul, were asked to submit suggestions for shortening the name of the organization. One hundred and eighteen persons attended the dinner meeting. Dr. L. C. Norris, professor of poultry nutrition, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., complimented the feed manufacturers of the professor than the contract of the professor of the p ufacturers of the northwest for their part in supplying dairy and poultry feeds to the northeast area, a deficit area in fed production, in the past year. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses for the university's department of agriculture, also was a speaker. The next meeting of the association will be held Dec. 18, with Dr. Walter H. Judd as principal speaker.

MISSOURI

Pleasant Hill, Mo.-The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained a fire loss on Oct. 24.

Clinton, Mo.-Elmer M. Welty, formerly of Sedalia, is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Supply Co. elevator, succeeding

Higginsville, Mo.-Walter E. Willard, 65, died recently of a heart attack at the Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant where he had been employed for 42 years.

El Dorado Springs, Mo.-William Jackson, manager of the Farmers Elevator for many years, recently resigned, effective upon the appointment of his successor.

Brunswick, Mo.—The main warehouse and several thousand tons of alfalfa meal owned by the W. J. Small Alfalfa Dehydrating Co. were destroyed by fire Oct. 28.-G. M. H.

East Prairie, Mo.-The R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co. cotton house was damaged by fire recently when a match or spark of some kind ignited a load of cotton that was being unloaded at the gin.—P. J. P.

Unionville, Mo.-Noah Matthews recently purchased the hammer mill and grinding equipment operated in connection with the Frank Johnson Produce Co., and is now operating it in the same location as heretofore.

Sweet Springs, Mo.-The Pike Grain Co. has sold its business to the Emma Co-op. Elvtr. Co., effective Jan. 1. G. E. Hall, manager of the Pike Grain Co., has been ill and was forced to quit the business because of his ill health.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Ardies H. Myers of Chillicothe, Mo., has purchased the Kansas City Board of Trade membership of L. H. Powell, Wichita, Kan. The membership sold for \$3,750, including the transfer fee.

Harold M. Adams has joined the J. P. Parks Co. as manager of its grain department. He will merchandise feed grains, screenings and wheat. Mr. Bates was recently associated with the Bates Grain Co. He has had a wide experi ence in grain and traffic.

Workers at the Corn Products Refining Co. workers at the Corn Froducts Kenning Co. in North Kansas City walked off the job shortly after noon of Nov. 3, forcing a shutdown of the plant. Alvor Hedberg, plant superintendent, said the men left the plant to attend a meeting shortly after a maintenance worker had been disciplined. A union spokesman maintenance worker had been disciplined. A union spokesman maintenance worker had been disciplined. tained there was no strike, the men "just went out to hold a meeting." The workers, however, did not return to work, and he said "probably another meeting would be held" the following morning. The refining plant processes about 25,000 bus, of corn daily and many of its products go into military use including dextrose sugar and starches used both for explosives and

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

John N. Hillis, 81, retired grain inspector at the Rock Island grain elevator, died Oct. 20.—

George H. Davis, Kansas City grain man, recently was represented on the Kansas City livestock market by extensive shipments of cattle from two of his Kansas farms. One consignment was from Barber County and included 371 head of stock cattle, and the other shipment was from Riley County, consisting of 104 head of cows.—G. M. F.

The Norris elevator in the east bottoms district, with storage capacity of 2,800,000 bus., has the thirst transaction of its kind in the Kansas City Southern Railroad. This is the first transaction of its kind in the Kansas City area where it has been the custom to operate elevators under lease with railroads. The railroad still owns another elevator in this market, the Kansas City Southern elevator operated by Moore-Seaver Grain Co. The Norris elevator was built jointly by the grain company and the railroad. The first section of the property, including the headhouse, was erected in 1916, with a capacity of 800,000 bus. Four years later the west section of a series of concrete grain tanks with a capacity of 1 million bus, was added, and an additional series of tanks to the east of the original headhouse, also of 1 million bus. capacity, were constructed in 1932. Norris Grain Co. also operates the 2,500,-000-bu. Burlington elevator in North Kansas City. Its other properties include feed mills at Webb City and Lamar, Mo.

MONTANA

Laurel, Mont.--A new feed mill is being installed in the new feed building adjoining the Hageman Elevator. The new equipment will produce rolled oats and other rolled feeds including corn for stock feeding, B. B. Hageman

Townsend, Mont.—The Townsend Elvtr. & Mill property, owned and operated for many years by Allen Graveley, has been purchased by the Missoula Mercantile Co. of Missoula who has taken possession. A general grain merchandising and grain storage and feed business will be carried on.

NEBRASKA

Lyons, Neb.—Ira Way has opened a feed and seed store here.

Alma, Neb.—Plans are being made to locate an alfalfa dehydrating plant here.

Orchard, Neb.—The Gordon Drayton Grain Co. has installed a hydraulic hoist at his ele-

Osmond, Neb.—The Coleson-Holmquist Co. recently installed new moisture testers in its plants here and at Wausa.

Omaha, Neb.—The West Central Grain Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n held their annual conventions here recently, at the Fontenelle

Breslau, Neb.—The Dickinson Grain Co. of Plainview, Neb., has purchased the local elevator from J. J. Mullaney and took immediate possession.

Fremont, Neb.-Fire in a car of meal at the Fremont Molasses Mill was extinguished by the fire department Oct. 24. Spontaneous combustion started the blaze.

Fremont, Neb.—The new Alfalfa Dehydrating Plant is ready for testing operations. The plant's construction program was delayed by the shortage of certain materials needed.

Fremont, Neb.—The Johnson Milling Co., one of the largest producers of mixed and processed feeds in the middle west, has been sold to Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Sutton, Neb.-The Sutton Co-op. Grain Co. is building foundations preparatory to moving the large storage bin recently purchased from the Weber Bros. Mill, to the location near its plant.

Manley, Neb.—The Manley Grain Co. is overhauling its elevator, renailing the siding, in-stalling new spouting and adding a Hall Dis-Tillotson Const. Co. is doing the

Cozad, Neb.—The Poppe Alfalfa Mill building under construction in the southwest section of the city, is being rushed to completion. The building is being built of tile and brick, with cement floor.

Trenton, Neb.-New grinding equipment was installed recently at the Co-op. Elevator, and is now in operation, D. D. Penner, manager, announced. An addition was built to house the new machinery.

Lexington, Neb.—Hundreds of tons of alfalfa hay and meal are stored in the Platte valley, and a lot of baled hay is stored in the open with no protection from the weather. Recently one pile near here containing over 400 tons burned, causing a loss around \$8000.—G. M. H.

Humboldt, Neb.-Construction of the O. A. Cooper Co. feed mill is under way. The structure will be 90 ft. high, 220 ft. long, the width from the scale south of the office to the railroad. The plant will be equipped with modern machinery thruout. Birchard Const. Co. has the

Kearney, Neb.—Ray Ingalls is moving an elevator he purchased at Amherst to Kearney. Unable to build a new one as he had planned because of priorities, he will use the one he is moving here until such time as he can build the concrete modern structure he has planned. He will then use the old elevator for feed grinding and storage.

Harvard, Neb.—Construction of the 35,000bu. concrete elevator for the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being rushed to completion. The house will be 110 ft. high, contain 9 bins and one elevator leg; a 50-ton Fairbanks Scale with a 45 ft. concrete deck has been installed and a two-room office built. J. H. Tillotson has the contract.

Seward, Neb.—The Leahey grain elevator which is located on the Burlington railroad northeast of here is being moved into Seward by the Engler Mill & Elvtr. Co., and will be made into a part of its local plant. Mr. Engler acquired this elevator 21 years ago from the late Louis Meyer of Garland, Neb. It has been a landmark for a half century. It was built by Mulfinger & Harrison Elvtr. & Grain Co. of Seward in the days when grain was hauled to market by horse and wagon.-G.M.H.

Lexington, Neb.—Four hundred tons of hay at the Central Alfalfa Mills plant west of town were destroyed by fire recently. Weeds were being burned along the railroad tracks a distance to the south. The flames, fanned by a strong wind, spread across a field and contacted the hay. The Mills recently lost a truck when it stalled on the track and was hit by a train.

Oxford, Neb .- Fire in the office of the Ox-Oxford, Neb.—Fire in the office of the Oxford Farmers Exchange Elevator early the morning of Oct. 15 was extinguished by the fire department before it had spread to the main elevator. The buildings are separated by a narrow driveway. All important office recognitions of the property of the Park Shepker. ords were in a fireproof safe. Ben Shepker, manager, stated the office will be repaired. Business is going on at the plant without in-

Omaha, Neb.—Frank Sorensen, manager of Kellogg Co., has replaced Frank Manchester as chairman of the Grain Improvement and New Crops Subcom'ite, Earle Reed, chairman of the Chamber of Agr. Com'ite, announced. Mr. Manchester, sec'y of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has served as chairman of the sub-com'ite for the past five years. A statewide soy-bean yield contest is the major project of the group during this crop year.

Lincoln, Neb.-Fire that partially destroyed the Lincoln Mills recently damaged equipment but no grain or feed was lost. The mill is a but no grain or feed was lost. The mill is a three-story structure with elevators at north and south ends. The fire started in the north elevator and was spreading thru the upper story to the south elevator when firemen arrived. Quick work stopped further spread of the flames from the north elevator but that structure was badly damaged.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Elmcreek Allied Mills has Elm Creek, Neb.—Elmcreek Allied Mills has completed plans for its new alfalfa mill. The old building will be taken down and a larger building, 26 x 60 ft., of brick and tile, will be built. A machine shop, 25 x 60 ft., also of brick and tile, will adjoin it. Additional machinery will be added, the capacity of the two units of the present mill to be increased 35 per cent. A new hammer mill motor and cyclone cent. A new hammer mill, motor and cyclone separator to be installed have been delivered, along with reinforcing steel and other materials. The present warehouse is filled with sacked meal, its capacity about 54 carloads. Another warehouse will be built. The new office building, near completion, is already in use. It is equipped with modern facilities for the comfort of employees.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Weston, Neb.—Willard Barry is rebuilding his elevator, damaged by fire recently. The elevator was a new structure, under construction. Only the steel covering remained following the blaze. The machinery had not yet been installed. The elevator will specialize in feed grinding and mixing.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—The Kasco Mills has let a contract to the Jas. Stewart Corp'n for a modern soybean oil extraction plant.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n directors at the close of the association's recent annual convention, voted to raise membership annual dues to \$10. F. L. Hewitt is president of the association.

West New York, N. Y.—Slight damage was caused recently when fire broke out in a grain elevator of the New York Central R.R., when a belt carrying grain from the pit to the scale above, broke and dropped 200 ft. to the pit below. Sparks created by the belt ignited dust in the leg and the fire spread to the grain. Firemen removed iron sheathing in the 80-ft. pit at the base of the leg to make an air vent and get at the burning grain from below. The burning grain and remains of the belt were removed from the building.

NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake, N. D.—Farmers Union Elevator was entered recently by safe crackers who escaped with \$350 in currency.

Erie, N. D.—The Erie Grain Co., successors to Bolmeier Bros. at this station, are completely overhauling their elevator plant and building a 40,000-bu. annex. Hogensen Construction Co. is doing the work. R. F. Gunkelman of Fargo is sec'y-treasurer of this company.

Honeyford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 20-duct Double Garber Distributing Spout. The cupola was raised to permit installation. M. J. Benson Co. had the contract. B. J. Johnson recently succeeded R. L. Larson as manager of the elevator.

Norma, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator, P. F. Gustafson, manager, recently installed a new leg, and made other minor repairs about the plant. The elevator when built had only one leg but used half of a double distributor spout. M. J. Benson Co. did the work.

Hopple, N. D.—Olaf Lien, grain buyer for the St. Anthony Elevator, died Oct. 27. Mr. Lien had been in ill health for some time.

Fargo, N. D.—The new branch warehouse of the North Dakota Mill & Elevator being erected between the N. P. tracks and Front St., is near completion, R. F. Stangler, manager of the local branch, announced. The warehouse section is 60 x 100 ft. with an adjoining ell, 35 x 44 ft., which will be used as office and garage.

Gardner, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s main plant has been overhauled and newly painted. The company recently acquired the National Atlass Elevator at this station and now operates both plants. Wm. Reinan is the new manager at this station with F. L. Thibideau as assistant manager. H. W. Reynolds, formerly manager and in the grain business at Gardner for the past twenty-nine years, has retired. The Gardner plants are owned and operated by the Farmers Grain Co. of Grandin.

Park River, N. D.—Park River Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., recently let contract to M. J. Benson Co. to install its new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, Strong Scott Telescoping Truck Lift, head drives and boot tank. The driveway was widened and the office remodeled. A new foundation was placed under Elevator No. 2 as the old timbers and flagstones had settled and tilted the building out of plumb about nine inches. M. J. Benson Co. had the contract. M. G. Adams is manager of the elevator.

Buxton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. will replace its elevator that burned recently with a reinforced concrete structure, it was voted at the recent stockholders' meeting. The main house will have a working capacity of about 70,000 bus, and a storage annex of 130,000 bus. The company has insurance of \$30,000 and a depreciation reserve of about \$11,000. Dividends for the current year are in excess of \$20,000, and stockholders voted to leave this in the building fund. Alver Ringham, manager, said the company can get concrete and reinforcing steel now but will have trouble getting lumber for the cribbing. He thought therefore there is little chance that the new building will be constructed this fall. Work of salvage is going ahead. An examination of the machinery which was intentionally covered with grain when it was apparent the elevator could not be saved, shows that it has been badly damaged and may not be in working order.

Harlow, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. handled 448,000 bus. of grain for a net earning of \$23,434, it was reported at the recent annual meeting. Stockholders voted to change the by-laws by increasing the authorized capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Arthur B. Hogenson is manager.

Beulah, N. D.—Mrs. Theodore Hauser in her suit for \$25,000 from the F. H. Peavey Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis was awarded \$3,300 by a federal court jury Oct. 29. The jury, however, deducted \$1,482.26 which the elevator company contended Mrs. Hauser's husband, Theodore Hauser, owed the company. The suit was originally brought by Hauser, who contended that the company owed him for some 22,000 bus. of wheat and some 2,400 bus. of flax which he contended he had stored in the local elevator. The money which the jury found for the de-fendant represents three counter claims made by the elevator company: one of \$665 advanced to Hauser on some flax; one of \$700 on an automobile which the company's agent, Michael Mossbrucker, delivered to Hauser; one of \$117.26 on a no good check given the elevator company by Hauser in payment for some seed wheat. The jury found against the defendant on a fourth counter claim in which the eleva-tor company sought reimbursement for a storage ticket for some 4,000 bus. of grain, paid by the company to a Dickinson bank which has received the storage ticket from Hauser. The company contended the storage ticket was fraudulently issued by Mossbrucker with Hauser's knowledge and with the intent to defraud the company. Mossbrucker, for whom war-rants of arrest are outstanding, is now a fugitive, believed to be in Mexico.

OHIO

New Knoxville, O.—The local branch of the Detjen Grain Co. has been purchased by the Auglaize County Farm Bureau Co-operative and Harold Froning of St. Marys will manage the business.—P.J.P.

Amanda, O.—We have purchased the Ream Grain Co. elevator here and are carrying on a grain, coal and feed business and handling other farmer supplies. We are installing a new hammer mill and making other repairs and improvements.—Dill Grain Co., L. E. Dill.

OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—Spontaneous combustion in corn cobs caused a fire loss at the Chickasha Milling Co. plant on Oct. 25.

Ingersoll, Okla.—The Alfalfa County Milling Co. is building a combination single unit dehydration and sun cured alfalfa plant here. Work has started on the grinding room and warehouse, Ernest V. Potter, general manager for the company, announced. It is hoped to have the plant completed within 60 days. The initial building is 50x75 ft., of frame and asbestos siding construction.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. of El Reno will install an alfalfa dehydration and suncured alfalfa mill here. Construction will start at once and at least one unit of the plant will be ready for operation by the time alfalfa is ready for cutting next spring, N. B. Waldo, president of the company, stated. Mr. Waldo said he plans to install a double dehydration unit as soon as equipment can be obtained. Warehouses for storage of several tons of suncured hay will be built by next summer. The Waldo company recently contracted for purchase of approximately four acres of land from the Alfalfa Ice Co, as a site for its plant.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—Loss of grain by fire in the state of Washington for the 1944 season was \$292,298 less than in 1942 according to William A. Sullivan, Washington Insurance Commissioner.—F.K.H.





Weevil-Fume, the dependable farm fumigant, produced by the makers of Weevil-Cide, makes farm bin fumigation safe, practical, economical and marks an important step toward effective insect control for the farmer and elevator and mill operators.

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(Subsidiary of the Weevil-Cide Co.)

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Kansas City, Mo.

Kerby, Ore.—Laque Youngblood has added a 20x20 ft. room to his market for grain and feed storage.

LaGrande, Ore.—Lyle Kiddle, 47, manager of the LaGrange Milling Co. and veteran of World War I, died Oct. 23 of a heart attack. —F.K.H.

Bothell, Wash.—Feed, Inc., has been organized; \$50,000 capital; Chas. R. Walter and Genevieve Walter, Bothell; John F. Lehman and Aletta R. Lehman, Everett.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Skagit Grain & Seed Co. has moved into its recently completed new quarters. Adjoining the new plant is a large warehouse for hay and other bulk storage.

Seattle, Wash.—Joushua Smith Jamieson, 97, a retired miller who migrated to Canada in 1882 from Scotland, and who lived in Seattle for the past 24 years, died Oct. 25.—F.K.H.

Fairfield, Wash.—Stalled machinery in the Chas. Adams elevator caused a motor to burn a belt the afternoon of Oct. 24. Fortunately it was discovered before serious damage was done.

Seattle, Wash.—Harry W. Bryan, 58, executive of Fisher Flouring Mills, and with the company for the past 27 years, died from a heart attack Oct. 22. He as a native of Pierce, Neb.—F.K.H.

Auburn, Wash.—The Auburn Cash Feed Store was sold by Ted DuBois to the Walters Feed Co. of Bothell, and the local firm will be known as Feed, Inc. A. Flakstad, of Seattle, is local manager.

Pasco, Wash.—W. F. Sonderman of the Twin City Produce Co. of Kennewick has purchased the Pasco Growers Ass'n building on Columbia St., taking immediate possession. Mr. Sonderman put his new plant in operation the latter part of October. His Kennewick building was destroyed by fire recently.

Spokane, Wash.—Seriousness of the grain storage and transportation problems were discussed by directors of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., at their recent quarterly meeting at the Davenport Hotel. A. E. Sutton, Portland, general manager and treasurer, reported 14,000,000 bus. of wheat were sent to eastern markets last year, while this year's shipments had so far not exceeded 10 per cent of that amount. Harry E. Goldsworthy, Rosalia, presided over the meeting. King M. Jernigan of Spokane is sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Selinsgrove, Pa.—Fire destroyed the mill of S. B. Rhoads on Nov. 2.

Woodbourne, Pa.—J. A. Cadwallader, proprietor of the Yardley Mill & Farm Service Center, recently installed a new grain blower for unloading bulk grain. The machine blows the grain from the car door into the farmer's truck without bagging, or the grain may be sacked if preferred. At harvest time the blower will be used to load grain into cars.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son are building a 30 x 40 ft. garage, of tile, south of the new warehouse. The latter building is practically completed and is being used for seed storage.

SOUTHEAST

Washington, D. C.—Tate M. Robertson, Jr., has been appointed as special sales representative for the Yeast, Malt & Corn Products Division of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., with headquarters here. His activities, however, will be over a broad field. Mr. Robertson has been associated with the Products Control Bureau of the W.P.B.

Marianna, Fla.—Mail addressed to Brandon Mill & Elevator has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Charlotte, N. C.—The Query Feed Co. recently bought the building which has been occupied by the Queen City Mattress Co.

Ashville, N. C.—The Earle-Chesterfield Mill resumed operations Oct. 10 in its newly constructed plant. The former mill was destroyed by fire Dec. 13, 1943.

TEXAS

Lindsay, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Lindsay Elvtr. Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Childress, Tex.—Mail addressed to John R. Scott Mill & Elvtr. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business."

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. E. Ritchey, 78, a resident here for 27 years and for many years associated with the Ralston Purina Mills, died recently at a Dallas hospital.—P. J. P.

WISCONSIN

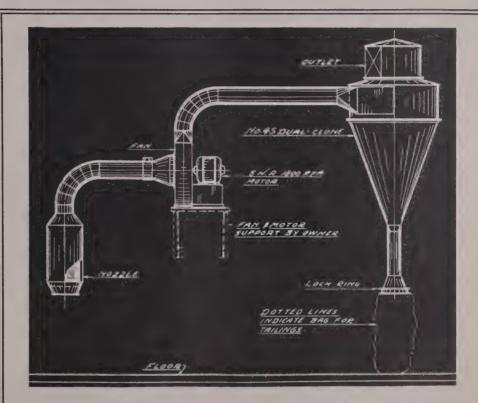
North Freedom, Wis. — The Westenhave Feed Mill has been purchased by Lloyd and Raymond Benden.

Burkhardt, Wis. — The Midland Co-op. Wholesale is building a 46x96 ft. warehouse at its mill. Materials for construction were on the ground for some time but lack of skilled help has delayed construction.

Madison, Wis.—Lyle Hill, who recently resigned his position as general manager of the stores of the McMillen Feed Mills Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., has formed his own organization, the L. H. Hill Co., with offices of the sales company here. The firm will operate primarily in Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Compressed air is useful in blowing insects out of freight cars before loading.

September sales of government-owned foods included dry beans, dry peas, rice, pea flour, rye flour and forage.



CLEAN Bags at LOW COST — with this DAY UNIT

The low resistance of the DAY DUAL-CLONE Dust Collector—combined with a DAY-designed suction head—makes it possible to operate the complete, well balanced, single head unit, shown here, with a 5 H.P. motor. Think of the SAVING in power consumption over other installations of the same capacity that use 15 to 20 H.P.

The DAY organization, with its long experience and its complete engineering, manufacturing and installation facilities, has a solution for all Dust Control problems. Tell us about yours.

The DAY Company

816 Third Ave. N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn.

In Canada—The Day Company of Canada, Ltd. 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg



The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Some of the Advantages of Improved Gearmotors

It is a long step forward from the long rope and belt drives of fifty years ago to the short drive transmitting power from a high speed motor to elevator leg, sheller or cleaner a few feet away. In the early days of the country elevator with its deep bins, the operator's real problem was how to get the farmer's grain into the bin. He had not even thought of the power lost in transmitting it to the head pulley.

In the closing days of the last century some of the old plants were still transmitting power to the cupolas with a heavy vertical iron shaft that consumed as much power as it delivered to the elevating leg, but flexible rope drives soon crowded it out of the picture, as the elevator operator became mechanically minded and longed for equipment that would serve his purpose without wasting power, improved speed reducers found the elevator operator a ready

Today eighty per cent of all motor driven machines, 1 hp and above, must operate at slower speeds than the motors which drive them. Slow-speed motors are not usually applied because of their prohibitive weight, cost and bulk. Speed reductions are made, therefore, by flat belts, V-belts, chains, ropes, gears, speed reducers and gearmotors.

Years of industrial experience in speed reduction have established gearmotors as the most efficient and trouble-free method of accomplishing speed reduction within the standard range of 1 to 75 hp. Today gearmotors deserve special merit for their contribution in our war against time—time saved in installation, time

against time—time saved in instantation, time savings resulting from trouble-free service.

A gearmotor occupies less space than other forms of parallel shaft speed reduction. It eliminates the long center distances inherent in any combination of belts, ropes or chains. makes belts, belt guards, pulleys, overhead line shafts, huge slow-speed motors all unnecessary.

A gearmotor provides a longer service life than other methods of speed reduction, because its working parts operate on exact centers with antifriction bearings, all fully enclosed and possessing ideal lubrication features. No belts, chains or ropes to replace. No tension adjustment. No realignment of separate parts. No bearings to oil or gears to grease. Gearmotor maintenance consists of changing oil twice a

Since a gearmotor combines the functions of prime mover and speed reduction in one unit, it can be installed quickly, conveniently and in-expensively. By comparison, a speed reducer involves the handling, mounting and aligning of a motor, speed reducer, coupling, and sub-base or bedplate. A belt drive requires the handling and alignment of belts, guards, pulleys, motor and bedplate; also, belt tension adjust-

A gearmotor transmits power so efficiently that only a 2 per cent loss is involved in each gear set. A single-reduction unit is 98 per cent efficient; double-reduction unit, 96 per cent. This efficiency offers power or energy savings up to 10.5 per cent. By comparison, other methodological and the same ods of speed reduction average only 60 to 75 per cent power transmission efficiencies.

In initial installed cost, a gearmotor is usually lower than any other type of speed reduction. When maintenance and power losses are also considered, a gearmotor is always lowest in cost, for one dependable unit gives the horsepower required, at the speed needed, with nothing else to buy for many years.

A gearmotor is ideal from a safety standpoint for it has no exposed moving parts. By comparison, on any drive using open gearing, belts, chains or ropes, it is necessary to provide auxiliary or separately mounted guards. These mounted guards require constant vigilance if desirable safety standards are to be maintained.

Ever since war was started with Germany, Westinghouse gearing engineers have been at work supervising the design of a better gearmotor to meet the needs of today's battle against time, a gearmotor that could be applied more

As a result of this research, Westinghouse now offers a complete new line of gearmotors to meet present and anticipated postwar, speed-reduction requirements. Each new unit conforms to standard output speeds and applica-tion practices. Each new unit contains many improved design features. Many parts are in-

terchangeable.

The Westinghouse gearmotor can be fitted tightly against machine it is driving because no part of the gear housing projects beyond line of the mounting feet. Gears and bearings are thoroughly lubricated by a positive splash system. A new case design allows oil to circulate freely at all times. A specially designed breather equalizes pressure and insures cool operation. A minimum number of moving parts provides fewer parts to wear and service. A single helical gearing with minimum backlash reduces impact stresses under sudden shock or torque reversals.

Pennsylvania Dealers Consider Tax Exemption

The Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers The Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Harrisburg Oct. 31, re-electing the officers and employing a new secretary, A. G. Bucher of Lancaster.

Herman Fakler, vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, spoke on the disadvantages of having a confusion of package sizes.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, said the keepest competition retail feed

chants, said the keenest competition retail feed merchants have ever experienced is in store for them in the postwar days. Farm co-operatives have planned an expansion program of competitive activity that has been made possible thru the profits accumulated in their wartime merchandising when they have been free from the federal taxes that have so heavily burdened

private industry, he said.

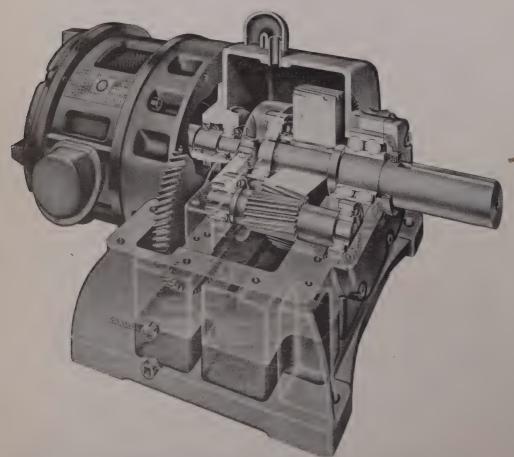
"No matter what government career men tell you to the contrary," he stated, "there is in the government in Washington a determination for a controlled national economy that will shackle all segments of the feed merchandising business. The assurance from government bureau chieftains that business is to be given a free hand at the end of hostilities is only part of a wellplanned program to lull private business and industry into a state of complacency. Unless a united front of all types of business is developed, with a well thought out and definitely planned aggressive campaign of education to develop a public consciousness on the necessity of removal of all government controls at the of tentoval of all government cointons at the end of the war, private industry in the farm supply field is doomed. The Commodity Credit Corp. and Triple A are not only ready but anxious to take over."

W. S. Hager, deputy sec'y of agriculture, was speaker at the luncheon.

E. J. Eshelman, treas., reported the finances of the Ass'n in good condition.

Alfalfa Production was discussed at a meeting Nov. 1 at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., of officials of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture and officials of the Extension Service.—P. J. P.

At a meeting of the Chicago chapter of the American Statistical Ass'n, Alfred Cowles, pres. of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, University of Chicago, search in Economics, University of Chicago, said investors who buy and sell on the advice of the average professional forecasting agency would do as well by tossing a coin. This conclusion is based on results of analyses over various periods of 46 different professional organizations, including 20 fire insurance companies, 20 investment services, four financial weeklies, one bank letter, and one investment house letter.



Reduction Gear and Westinghouse Squirrel Cage Motor, with Part of eGar Casing Removed.

Why Do Boys Burn Elevators?

For many months we have been concerned over the effect of juvenile delinquency on the fire loss experience the country over. In our own home city of Evanston, in a ward in which there is no area even approaching what might be called a slum area, there was an alarming series of fires obviously started by juveniles. Dick Steinmetz has several recent cases in our risks, the most recent one being in Lewistown, Mont. He found one in Michigan not very long ago, and even more recently there was one in Ohio.

At Sylvia, Kans., in the Midwest Grain Co's elevattor; sometime on Saturday night, Oct. 7, or Sunday, Oct. 8, two boys, both 12 years old, broke into this elevator, set fires in three different places, all of which went out, and stole some money out of the office. The same day or night they broke into a nearby dwelling and, according to a newspaper account, "did considerable damage to the contents." Either that same day or night, they also broke into the office of the Consolidated Flour Mills. In neither of the latter two instances did they try to start a fire, and it is still not known why they tried to start fires in the Midwest elevator. —The Round Table.

Fire Hazards Found in North Dakota Elevators

Early in 1943 the Fire Marshal's Department of North Dakota started plans for a system of inspection of country grain elevators in the state. They consulted with insurance officers as to best methods of procedure and made up an inspection report or questionnaire which covered the main fire hazards to be found in the class.

The report of the Fire Marshal's Department included the following from inspections of 432 North Dakota grain elevators from July 1, 1943, to April 1, 1944, as made by the Deputy Fire Marshalls of that state:

"Conditions outside of property poor	17
Poor conditions inside	15
Too much dust in cupola	95
Pit dirty	2
Work floor needed cleaning	21
Paper and trash in washroom	4
Out buildings needed repairs	12
Straw and litter piled near buildings	24
Electric wiring poor	10
Electric cords hung on nails	11
Motors dirty or dusty	11
'No Smoking' signs not posted	1
Fire extinguishers not checked frequently	15
Water pails empty	4
Defective stove pipes and chimneys	8

"The Fire Marshal's Office, in line with its campaign to eliminate fire hazards in this type of plant, in an effort to assist in the war effort by preserving the food supply stored in these elevators has received fine co-operation from the elevator managers in promoting better 'housekeeping' in these structures. In most cases the flow off manpower to the armed forces and defense jobs in other areas was responsible for the elevator manager having to do double duty with a resultant lowering of 'housekeeping' standard due to press of work.

"We feel that the inspection program of elevators has done much to protect the elevators in our state from destruction by fire and to render the operators more fire-conscious. Of the 432 elevators inspected in this period 182 were found to be free of all hazards as listed in the questionnaire used by the inspector. 250 needed some change, often a minor one, which would go far to render a plant 100% safe as far as operating hazards were concerned."

An amendment to R.P.M.R. 487 giving country shippers and merchandisers a choice between the present pricing method and a method of freight and markups over origin prices has been suggested to the O.P.A. by the Wheat Advisory Committee.



In This War the railroads have done twice as big a transportation job as in the first World War.

But they are doing another job which may not be so well known, as is shown by these contrasting facts:

In the last war, the operation of the railroads took money out of the United States Treasury.

In this one, the railroads are putting money into the Treasury.

In the last war, when the Government took over the railroads, even though freight rates and passenger fares were raised, Congress had to appropriate more than \$1,600,000,000 to meet deficits.

In this war, the railroads have been managed by their owners. A far bigger and better transportation job has been done. And, since Pearl Harbor, the railroads have turned into the United States Treasury the tremendous sum of \$3,250,000,000 in taxes—and today are paying federal taxes at the rate of nearly \$4,250,000 every 24 hours.

And, on top of all this, the rail-roads in the same months since Pearl Harbor have paid for the support of state, county and city governments another \$750,000,000 and are today paying state and local taxes at the rate of \$800,000 per day.

That's five million dollars a day paid in taxes — ten times as much as the owners receive in dividends.





AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

*

Field Seeds

El Monte, Cal.—A branch seed store has been opened here by the Aggeler & Musser Seed Co.

Prescott, Wis.—The seed corn drying plant of Wm. Jacques burned Oct. 24 with 8,000 bus. of hybrid seed.

Brawley, Cal.—The Warner Seed Co. recently suffered loss by fire, a blowtorch having set fire to the building.

Fessenden, N. D.—Otto Klindworth, proprietor, has remodeled the cleaning plant on the Klindworth Seed Farm.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. of Bloomington, Ill., has been granted a charter to do business in Indiana.

Great Falls, Mont.—Graham & Ross have been approved by the C.C.C. as processors and warehousers of field seeds.

Columbia, S. C.—The annual meeting of the South Carolina Seedsmens Ass'n was held Nov. 6 at the Jefferson Hotel.

Akron, Ia.—The Dalton Seed Co. has erected a brick building 26x65 ft., part two stories high, to dry and handle seed corn.

Albion, Neb.—A seed corn drying plant is being erected near the railroad tracks by L. A. Brannon, hybrid seed corn grower.

Mason City, Ia.—The Lee Seed Co. has opened its store, specializing in field, garden and flower seeds. L. V. Lee, formerly of Sac City, is proprietor.

Geneva, Neb.—Jesse Martin has resigned as chairman of the A.A.A. Fillmore County Committee to take a position as field representative of the Lauber Seed Co.

Nyssa, Ore.—More warehouse space and additional cleaning machinery are recent improvements to the branch here of the Dessert Seed Co., of E1 Centro, Cal.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—A combination corn crib and seed corn drier has been built for Geo. and Paul Raabe by Jos. Framer of Chelsea and leased to the Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Perry, Ia.—Fazels have disposed of their hatchery and feed business to continue the retail sale of farm seed and hybrid seed corn, which activity has been expanding. Their time will be devoted to the wholesale plant because of a shortage of manpower and the fact a brother who was the key production man is in the armed services.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943 in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

11100 111010000	City Trong o		60.1	
	FLA	XSEED		
		eceipts 📑		
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago		117,000		28,000
Duluth	1.393.400	3,723,280	443.885	2,008,775
Omaha			1,600	
Superior	966,662	2,271,555	1,694,592	610,864
	KAFIR	AND MI	LO	
Hutchinson	325 000	139,100		
Kansas City		1,982,750	1,092,000	813,750
Omaha				
St. Joseph	40.940	106,800	22,200	10,680
St. Louis		1,254,405		796,600
Wichita		110,800		78,400
*** *********		OVER	10,100	, 0, 200
	CL	OVER		
Chicago, lbs.		364,000	251,000	106,000
		YHTON		
Chicago, lbs.	1,909,000	1,266,000	196,000	199,000
	CAN	E SEED		
Ft. Worth	1.100	. 2,200		1,100
Kansas City	14 000			
	22,000			

Five varieties of winter barley are being tested this fall in Cheyenne and Chase Counties of Nebraska and will be reported on in 1945 by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

D. D. T. insecticide has been reduced in price for the third time, to 75 cents per pound f.o.b. St. Louis, freight allowed to any part of the United States, effective Dec. 1.

Omaha, Neb.—The Warren Seed Co. has been formed by Harold Warren to specialize in grass seeds. He was with a Chicago seed company for 32 years and more recently with the Nebraska Seed Co.

Pierre, S. D.—A floral shop and nursery has been purchased by Paul Wilkinson, who will remove with his family to this place from Shenandoah, Ia., where he had charge of the seed department of the Henry Field Seed Co.

Faribault, Minn.—Vassar Growers has been incorporated with \$1,000 capital stock to produce hybrid corn and deal in seeds. The incorporators are Luke P. Vassar, Minneapolis; G. E. Egginton, St. Paul, and John W. Nicolson, Shenandoah, Ia.

Roseau, Minn. — Carl D. Huartson died Oct. 26 at Rochester, Minn., after a month's illness. He was born in 1907 at Carpenter, Ia., bought seed for the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., and since 1939 for his own account. In 1941 he built the plant known as "Roseau Seeds."

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Seeds mens Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Dec. 12 and 13 in the Sir Walter Hotel. A good program has been arranged by Pres. J. W. Sexton. Enlarged pictures of insects in color will be thrown on the screen by J. Myron Maxwell, of Entomology Extension.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fire starting in the cupola at 2 a. m., Oct. 27 destroyed the top story of the cleaning plant of the Iowa Seed Co. and caused \$50,000 loss by fire and water to the large stock of seeds. The main warehouse was not damaged by fire. The loss was fully insured, and rebuilding has started. The principal owners are John W. Nicolson of Shenandoah and Ralph Mygatt of Des Moines.

Among twenty-six hybrid and open pollinated varieties of corn in a Geary county corn test plot on the Britt farm southwest of Junction City, Kan., a white hybrid corn proved the top producer, according to Paul B. Gwin, county agent. In a twentieth of an acre test for each variety, this corn yielded at the rate of 57.15 bus. an acre. A yellow hybrid took runner up honors with production at the rate of 56.3.—G. M. H.

Cullison, Kan.—The United States Department of Agriculture recently harvested the famous sand love grass seed on an unused bombing range just north of here. This grass is famous for its powers of returning despoiled soil to its virgin state. It produces rapidly. The sand love grass stands about five feet high and is covered with seed pods from six inches above the roots to its head. The government will use the grass for reseeding areas of sand blowing land.—G. M. H.

Fremont, Ia.—Three buildings and 3,000 bus. of corn burned Oct. 18 at the plant of W. O. McCurdy & Sons. A large shelled corn storage building was saved. Loss, \$30,000; partly insured. The fire is thought to have started from a portable drier.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln soybean developed in Illinois is probably the most outstanding variety yet produced. Fortunately, the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n arranged to increase the limited quantity of seed this year and now has over 1200 bus of certified Lincoln soybeans available for distribution to Nebraska growers who will agree to certify their crop for seed purposes next year.—J. C. Swinbank.

Kearney, Neb.—The new plant of the Cornhusker Hybrid Co. has been placed in operation with three shifts. After the corn has been dried it is shipped to the headquarters at Waterloo. If dry enough in the field it is cribbed for shipment direct to Waterloo. The company has 1,800 acres of seed corn in Buffalo and Dawson Counties. Partners in the enterprise are B. W. and Harlan Coy and Amos Gramlich. Local operations are in charge of W. S. Wimberley, formerly with the Union Central Life Ins. Co. at Grand Island.

Lincoln, Neb.—Seven regional farmers' wheat tests were planted during the month of September. The first test was planted in Kimball county on September 12th and the last in Otoe on the 27th. The 7 tests include 500 samples of farmers' wheat from 13 counties. Less than the usual number of tests were planted because the very poor crop throughout central Nebraska made it impossible for county agents to collect samples which would be representative of the 1945 crop.—J. C. Swinbank, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Corn Products Refining Co. earnings showed a net of \$5,418,199 for the 9 months ended Sept. 30, against \$6,392,502 a year ago.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES

FIELD SEEDS

ASK FOR PRICES

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, la.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL FIELD SEEDS

Kansas City —

Missouri

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.

Buyers and sellers of
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Seed Company Fined \$12,500

On Oct. 16, 1944, the United States District Court found the Lake Shore Seed Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., guilty and imposed a \$12,500 fine, or \$500 on each of 25 counts, in two cases involving 25 shipments into 5 states of vegetable seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The sentence was suspended on all counts but the first in each case, leaving a total fine of \$1,000. Approximately 150,000 packets of seed were in the shipments and 43 per cent of the varieties were below the standards for germination and were not labeled with the percentage of germination and the words "Below Standard" as required.

Five varieties were falsely labeled as to variety. Many packets contained only dead seeds. Large quantities of the seed were seized and destroyed because it was unfit for seeding purposes. The shipments were made in 1942 and 1943. In November, 1942, the Lake Shore Seed Co. was fined \$500 for similar violations involving shipments made in 1941.

O.P.A. Order No. 65 on Legume and Grass Seeds

The Office of Price Administration has issued a bulletin to the trade explaining AMD 1, RMPR 471, that went into effect Oct. 23, as

PERSONS COVERED-All sellers and buyers of legume and grass seeds.

RECORDS AND REPORTS—If you make a purchase or sale of legume and grass seeds or processed seeds) you must keep complete and accurate records of each transaction. These records must include the following:

- A representative sample of each lot of seed purchased.
 - Date of sale or purchase.
 - Name and address of seller and purchaser.
 - Price paid or received.
- Buyer's receiving point
- 6. Quantity and quality of legume and grass seeds sold or purchased.

If you make a sale as a commercial processor thereby obtaining the commercial processor's ceiling price you must declare on your sales records, invoices and bills that you qualify as a commercial processor in accordance with the definition given below.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS-If you claim to qualify as a commercial processor in accordance with the definition given below you must submit to your OPA District Office a complete and accurate statement of the functions you perform. This statement, blank

WEEDS

and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustra-tions of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated 327 So. La Salie St. Chicago, Ill.

forms for which may be obtained from your OPA District Office, must contain the following information:

- Name and address of firm.
 Type of processing machinery.
- - (a) General cleaning equipment.(b) Specialized processing equipment.
- 3. List of three or more commercial processors or wholesalers to whom you sold seed as a commercial processor prior to Sept. 29,

DEFINITION—"Commercial Processor" is a person who performs the following functions and who performed those functions prior to Sept. 29, 1943, in a seed processing plant maintained and operated by him, and equipped with specialized seed processing machinery in addition to fanning and screening mills:

1. Blends and bulks thresher-run seeds and

rough cleaned seeds;

2. Refines and purifies thresher-run seeds and rough cleaned seeds through the use of specialized processing machinery designed to remove weed seeds and noxious weed seeds;

3. Blends and bulks processed legume and grass seeds into lots of uniform quality;
4. Tests, or has tested, such seeds to determine uniformity of quality and to determine purity, germination, weed seed content and rate of occurrence of noxious weed seeds; and
5. Sells such seeds properly labeled in compliance with the applicable seed laws.

About 4,000,000 bus. of lend lease wheat is to be moved by the War Dept. from Buffalo to be bagged at Baltimore for export to Italy and other points.

Alfalfa—Queen of the Forage Crops

From a humble origin in the historic foot-From a humble origin in the historic foot-hills of Asia Minor or perhaps the towering mountains of Russian Turkestan, alfalfa has advanced to a place among the world's most important forage crops. Following closely be-hind civilization's constant expansion, alfalfa has found a key position in the agriculture of nearly all of the important livestock countries of the world. At times its progress has faltered; introductions have been unsuccessful; plantings have failed; and growers have been discouraged. But disregarding these discouragements, plant breeders, practical farmers, and soil scientists have always started anew. From their discoveries and contributions have come solutions to many problems in alfalfa growing, solutions which have made possible an ever-increasing acreage of this queen of the forage crops.

Alfalfa provided forage for the livestock of the Persian army in their savage wars with the Greeks about 470 B. C. Upon their defeat and withdrawal from Greece, the Persians left the seeds of this new crop behind. Years later Columella, the great Roman agricultural writer, described alfalfa and its culture in detail, thus indicating its spread from Greece to Italy. He knew of its superior yielding ability, its habit of vigorous renewal growth after being cut, and its good response to irrigation. He even knew of its ability to enrich the soil, though he did not know why. Hundreds of years later, early in the eighth century, the Moorish invaders introduced alfalfa into Spain from North Af-



Ideal Germinator for Grain Dealers

If you handle seeds, it will pay you handsomely to put in this new Mangelsdorf Germinator. Make germination tests ... easily and accurately. Be sure of what you are buying ... sell with confidence in what you offer. Economical to operate, low in first cost, well built, durable, dependable. Dimensions 28" high, 19" deep, 17" wide . . . \$75.00. Write for complete circular and FREE Seedburo Catalog No. 144.

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The GRAIN JOURNAL

rica, and alfalfa gradually spread as far north as Germany, inhabiting every province of west-ern Europe where soil and climate favored it.

ALFALFA COMES TO AMERICA—In World, the Spaniards carried it to Mexico and Peru, and since soil and climatic conditions in these countries were favored for alfalfa, it thrived and spread southward. A separate introduction was made by the early colonists who brought seed to several of the North American colonies in the eighteenth century. This eastern introduction failed because the colonists lacked This eastern knowledge about lime, commercial fertilizers, seed inoculation, and adapted varieties.

western introduction of alfalfa took place in 1854 when gold-rush prospectors brought seed from Chile to California.—New Jersey

Orfed, a New Wheat

Orfed, a new wheat variety first distributed to farmers in 1943 by the division of agronomy of the agricultural experiment station (Washington State College), outyielded the other leading commercial varieties in 1944 harvest tabulation just completed, reports Dr. Stanley P. Swenson, cereal project supervisor.

Orfed is thus proving itself as a top-fight new variety after 12 years of sustained testing and development by federal and state cerealists. The cross that developed Orfed was made in 1931 at the USDA experiment station on the University of Idaho campus by Dr. O. H. Florell. Dr. Orville A. Vogel, USDA associate agronist, Pullman, took charge of it shortly thereafter, selecting it and putting it thru eight years of preliminary field tests at Pullman.

The yield data were obtained from variety tests grown by members of the joint federal and state wheat breeding staff in large experimental plots at Pullman, Pomeroy and Walla

Not only was Orfed highest in yield, but it also had the highest weight per bushel, averaging better than 63 pounds in five different tests at Pullman. Similar results have been reported by some of the two dozen farmers who grew small acreages this summer for seed production of Orfed and additional testing.

Orfed is a bearded, white-chaffed wheat selected from a cross between Oro and Federation. It has stiff, medium tall straw which is highly resistant to lodging. It also is highly resistant to shattering and is at the same time easy to thresh. Orfed is highly resistant to nearly all races of smut.

Orfed is classified as a soft white wheat, producing attractive grain of excellent quality. It has been tested, say its sponsors, for its milling and baking qualities by cereal chemists who have pronounced it as being highly satis-

Orfed can be grown as a soft white wheat. When sown in the fall it should not be planted before Oct. 15, because its spring habit of growth may cause it to advance beyond the stage of maximum hardiness.

In seasons of severe winterkilling, Orfed is the ideal variety because it can be sown in the spring on fields or portions of fields which have been winterkilled.

Orfed seed is now available from those farmers who grew it in '44 and by application to the division of agronomy, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman.—F.K.H.

New Sudan Grass Variety Increasing Rapidly

The Texas Experiment Station has developed and distributed to some five hundred farmers and agricultural workers in Texas and other states and countries seed of a new variety of Sudan grass named Sweet Sudan grass. Small stocks of seed were distributed in 1943 and a wider distribution made again the past spring. This is the result of sorghum breeding work with Sudan grass extending over the past six or seven years and is the first improved variety to be given general distribution since the original introduction was first grown and distrib-uted in Texas some thirty years ago. The new variety is being received with a

great deal of interest and enthusiasm and the seed supply is being increased rapidly by farmers and certified seed growers. Around five or six carloads of Certified seed will be produced this year and it is expected that within a few years most of the old common Sudan will be replaced by the new variety. An increase field of pure foundation seed is being grown at the Chillicothe Station this year and a similar foundation seed block will be grown there from year to year in order to assure a dependable source of pure seed for increasing stocks of this new variety.

Sweet Sudan grass was developed by R. E. Karper and J. R. Quinby by crossing Sudan

grass with Leoti sorgo and repeatedly backcrossing to Sudan grass in order to incorporate from the sorgo parent such valuable characters as sweet and juicy stalk, disease resistance, non-shattering seed and a distinctive sienna glume color as a marker for the new variety and which also permits ready detection of Johnson grass or other sorghum mixtures.

Numerous grazing trials have shown that the new Sweet Sudan grass is more palatable and much more readily grazed than is common Sudan grass. Experiments to determine the relative feeding value and gains from the old and the new varieties when used for either pasture or for hay have not so far been conducted. Conclusions on this point, however, may be arrived at from the following considerations:

Sweet Sudan grass is more leafy and produces larger yields of forage and seed and is more palatable to livestock than is common Sudan grass. It remains green and growing under most conditions a month or more longer than common Sudan because it is later maturing and because it is not so susceptible to plant diseases which materially reduce the quality of the forage and stop growth and development of the plant. These diseases are bacterial leaf spots which affect the foliage and charcoal rot which affects the stem and roots of the plant

quality and amount of forage produced. It is also more resistant to chinch bugs. Sweet Sudan grass has a sweet and juicy stalk like cane or sweet sorghums and stalks which reach maturity in a grazed field, or which when cut for hay are more readily eaten and undoubtedly are more nutritious than the stalks of common Sudan grass which are dry and pithy and lacking in both sweetness and

juiciness.

and are important factors in determining the

Black stem rust has caused a loss of 50 per cent in some Wyoming wheat fields this year, according to Dr. G. H. Starr, experiment station pathologist.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

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Grain Cartiers

The railroads on Oct. 1 had 13,808 plain

The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its annual meeting Nov. 16 and 17 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. All social functions are eliminated.

The Illinois Central in Supp. 57 to 1537-K, effective Nov. 20, increases rate on grain and grain products between La Salle and Oglesby, Ill., and East St. Louis.

Service Order No. 160-B, effective Oct. 29, reinstates restrictions on holding grain cars for orders at Glenwood, St. Cloud, Staples, Thief River Falls and Willmar, Minn.

The Burlington, effective Nov. 20, will increase the rate on grain and grain products between La Salle, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and points taking the same rates, in Supp. 38 to G.F.O. 1346-S.

Abandonment of 58 miles of the Missouri Pacific from Talmage to Crete, Neb., is opposed by Crete, Cook, Burr, Douglas, Panama, Sprague and Kramer, and by the Crete Mills and Nebraska Railway Commission.

Washington, D. C.—After 10 days of hearings the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 3 took under advisement whether the railroads should be permitted to make a 3 to 6 per cent increase in freight rates Jan. 1. The increases were allowed, but have been under suspension since May, 1943.

Class I railroads of the United States in September, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$55,400,000 compared with \$69,977,815 in September, 1943, it is shown in reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Oct. 28 totaled 55,721 cars, a decrease of 997 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,460 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 28, totaled 34,873 cars, an increase of 339 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 4,248 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—The railroads' proposed cancellation of the 26-cent rate from Chicago to New York on grain arriving by barge will have a hearing Nov. 20 before the Interstate Company Company of the brief Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief filed by Nuel D. Belnap, attorney for the Chicago Board of Trade, points out that "reshipping rates on ex-barge grain should not be higher than on ex-rail grain unless re-quired by differences in transportation circumstances and conditions incident to the outbound hauls or to thru hauls.

The decreasing amounts of highway user taxes diverted to non-highway purposes are due mostly to declining revenues, rather than extensive "reforms" within the states. Of the four states which most recently amended their constitutions so as to dedicate these taxes to highway purposes (Iowa, Oregon, and West Virginia—all in November, 1942, and Maine, in 1944), only Oregon had diverted any of these funds in 1941 (\$155,000), 1942 (\$68,000), and 1943 (\$56,000). These amounts were diverted to State Parks.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has filed objections to the circuity limitation formula offered by the Interstate Commerce Commisoffered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In many instances routes would be eliminated altho the earnings of the carrier would be far above the minimum allowed in the past. The St. Joseph Grain Exchange said the proposed report should be rejected, and the prior report of Examiner Disque adopted. The Duluth Board of Trade said that transit at Minneapolis was essential, on grain moving at the Duluth-Chicago proportional rate, to the continued existence of the

Car Distribution Order Amended

Service Order No. 244 last previously corrected to become effective Oct. 11, has again been revised so that cars will be sent first to "blocked" elevators which are those containing at least 90 per cent of rated grain capacity (previously 75 per cent). Also all grain consignors or shippers must advise the railroad agents daily, the quantity of grain on hand for shipment, instead of weekly on Saturdays. Other provisions remain as before.

The order applies only at points in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota or Wis-

C. H. Conaway of Fargo, N. D., sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, charges that officers of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board have obtained changes in the car distribution rules that were unfair and discriminatory

The point is whether the railroads shall apportion cars to elevators during periods of car shortage on an equal basis or on the relative volume of business done previously by those

Railroads Caught Between Two Fires

The railroads are caught in the position where their wages are fixed by the Government and the prices paid for their supplies are fixed by the Office of Price Administration. And now this department of the government, after granting these price increases, is fighting the railroads before another Government body that is charged with watching over their financial welfare, despite the fact that this same Office of Price Administration has itself forecast the very severe decline in production which is a major fact in the future trend.

With the alarming decrease in net income, which has continued for fifteen consecutive months following the suspension of the freight increases in May, 1943, it is only a question of time before the railroads as a whole will show a deficit, or at least that the net income will be so small as not to properly support the finan-cial structure. The result will be a very much less effective operation, and a serious impairment of the railroads' ability to render the efficient and adequate service the public has a right to demand, and to be ready to do their part in meeting the employment problem after the war. With ret income declining toward the danger point, there is no compelling reason

why increases should be withheld until the sit-

why increases should be withfield until the situation becomes dangerously acute.

Steps should be taken now to prepare for this certainty of the future rather than wait until it is upon us before the necessary corrective measures are taken.—Walter S. Franklin, vice pres. Pennsylvania Railroad, before Interstate Commerce Commission.

Refund of 3 Per Cent Transportation Tax

With respect to refund of the 3 per cent transportation tax on freight overcharge claims the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled:

"There is no authority in law which would permit the refund of tax to any person other than the person who actually paid the tax to the carrier."

Car Shortage More Serious

Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas is working with Walter R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and J. Walter Holloway, sec'y of the Kansas-Missouri River Mills Ass'n,

see'y of the Kansas-Missouri River Mills Assin, to get cars for the shipment of grain.

Senator Reed said: "The shortage of cars is more serious than we first thought. Last Saturday 5,111 cars were needed for loading grain and the railroads were able to supply only 2,101. Elevators in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas have been forced to close down on account of the inability to obtain cars to ship out the wheat and bring in other grains. the wheat and bring in other grains.

Mr. Reed telegraphed the Ass'n of American Railroads at Washington as follows:

Railroads at Washington as follows:

"While in Kansas City I asked for and received reports from superintendent of transportation principal grain loading lines this territory as of last Saturday. Orders for loading for grain and grain products approximate 6,000 cars. Available to surply these orders is approximately 2,300 cars. There are 482 elevators closed down unable to buy grain account inability to ship out because of no cars available. Some flour mills closed down now. Nearly all mills operating on a hand-to-mouth car supply with uncertainty as to operation beyond one or two days. or two days.

or two days.

"Situation worst on Santa Fe, Rock Island, Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific in this order. Examination of location of cars with, regard to ownership as of Oct. 15 shows box cars on Boston & Maine 284 per cent of ownership; New Haven 219 per cent; Lehigh Valley 189 per cent; Reading 140 per cent; Erie 116 per cent.

"We have the hypers and they have the

"We have the business and they have the cars. This situation must be corrected. More elevators are closing every day in this section and much sorghum grain now being harvested will be entirely lost.

"We ask that car service division immediately issue an order against the five railroads named to send 10,000 box cars to western lines promptly to be distributed according to the needs shown in the representative grain loading territories. These five lines have more than 22,000 box cars in excess of their ownership. We are asking for less than 50 per cent of their excess which we believe is entirely reasonable."

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C .- The C.C.C. has advanced the selling price of feed wheat 1c per bushel, effective Nov. 1

Portland, Ore.-Leon S. Jackson, sec'y of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, reports that 10,000 tons of Argentine corn shipped by the Commodity Credit Corporation will soon arrive in Oregon and Washington.

arrive in Oregon and Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials has elected the following officers: pres., R. A. Maddox, Jackson, Miss.; vice pres., Paul Ijams, Topeka, Kan.; sec'y-treas., L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md.

Washington, D. C.—The ceiling price on hogs has been made \$14.75 per cwt., Chicago basis, effective Oct. 30, on those weighing 270 lbs. and under. Over 270 the price is \$14. Hitherto the \$14.75 applied to hogs weighing 240 pounds and under. 240 pounds and under.

Washington, D. C .- The W.P.B. has revoked all restriction on ordering of vitamin B-1. It will no longer be necessary to place orders by the 15th of the month preceding shipment. Improvements in manufacture have cut the price since Jan. 1, 1943, from \$370 to \$160 per kilo.

Chicago, Ill.—The anti-trust division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice has added the names of 17 leading firms to the list of those being prosecuted for operating under the Steenbock patent for the manufacture of vitamin D. This patent gives a monopoly to the Alumni Foundation.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Mills Co. was fined \$50 and costs on the charge of shipwas fined \$50 and costs on the charge of simp-ping misbranded alfalfa meal to Topeka. De-fendant's counsel explained the company had had a complete turnover of labor five times within three months, resulting in this one instance of protein content being less than stated on the label. His client had been in business nine years with never a complaint.

Washington, D. C.—Our information indicates that at present, beet molasses may not be used for blending with beet pulp. Such a blend if permissible, would presently be priced under GMPR since both are by-products of beets and therefore not governed by MPR 378 Blend of therefore not governed by MPR 378. Blend of beet pulp and cane molasses presently under MPR 378—Opinion Oct. 21 by W. R. Roalfe, chief counsel G. and F. Section of O.P.A.

Washington, D. C .- A delegation of feed manufacturers met a committee of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials recently to urge the elimination of arbitrary standards for the protein content of millfeeds. During two of the last seven years it has been impossible for soft wheat millers to comply with the various state minimum requirements, the protein content of the crop varying with the weather conditions.

Citrus Molasses in Feed

In studies by the Florida Experiment Station of the palatability of citrus molasses, a by-product of the citrus industry, 25 cows readily consumed daily 2 lb. each of a citrus molasses concentrate containing 5 and 10 per cent of citrus molasses with other feeds. In another trial 26 of 34 Jersey and Guernsey cows at first refused straight citrus molasses, but by repeated offerings greater numbers of animals ate it. Some slight feed flavors, tho not objectionable, were noted in milk from cows fed the citrus molasses 2 hr. before milking. The aroma and palatability of Napier grass silage were improved by including 2-4 per cent of citrus

Change in Oil Meal Set-Aside Certificate

Buyers who have been shopping around for oil meal and turning back allocated meal when otherwise supplied will be prevented from doing so by a change in the certificate for application set-aside oil meal.

The last paragraph now requires the applicant to certify that he will accept the set-aside quantity allocated to him and that he will pay legal ceiling prices for the set-aside allocation.

Temporary Reduction in Oil Meal Production

Oil meal production decreased in October, resulting in an allocation of 115,000 tons for an estimated demand of 140,000 tons. The lowered allocation reflects decreased cottonseed crushings and a seasonal reduction in the soybean crush. This condition probably will be remedied next month. WFA officials say that during October many cotton seed oil mills shut down to complete annual maintenance operations and their renewed normal level of operations probably will be reflected in November production

Feed Situation Becoming Easier

The quantity of wheat and tye fed in 1944-45 probably will be much smaller than in either of the previous two years, reflecting the improved situation for feed grains.

Requirements of feed grains for food and industrial purposes may increase slightly in 1945, but not enough to offset the reduced livestock requirements. Demand for feed grains is expected to decline, and prices may average moderately lower in 1944-45 than in 1943-44. The decline in prices, however, will be limited by strong demand from the large number of livestock still on farms and by Government price supports for corn and wheat.

Supplies of byproduct feeds probably will be slightly larger in volume, and larger per animal unit in 1944-45 than a year earlier. Oilseed cake and meal supplies will be slightly smaller. But a larger supply of wheat millfeeds is expected, and production of other byproduct feeds probably will be about the same as a year earlier. Some decrease in demand is in prospect for byproduct feeds in 1944-45 because of reduced livestock numbers, and prices of some byproduct feeds may decline from present levels.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	256	338		
Chicago	6.898	4.190	1.986	1.574
Ft. Worth	836	´880 `.		
Kansas City	16,776	20,178	12,168	11.970
St. Louis	2,556	1.752	1.488	1.056
			-,	_,

Disappearance of feed grains during the July-September quarter was large, but slightly smaller than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.—U. S. D. A.

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Adulteration and Misbranding

Wilson, Ark.—A fine of \$25 on a plea of guilty was imposed on Lee Wilson & Co. for interstate shipment of alfalfa meal containing less protein and more fiber than stated on the

Minneapolis, Minn.—A shipment of 39 25-lb. bags of Hilltop Calf Meal by the Hilltop Mills to Arcadia, Wis., was found deficient in fat and protein, and ordered destroyed, no claimant appearing.

Chanute, Kan.—Twelve barrels of dried egg screenings shipped by T. Jensen & Sons to Fort Worth, Tex., were found to contain cinder fragments, rodent hairs, rust and lead fragments, a decomposed substance of moldy egg particles; and were ordered denatured and disposed of as hog feed.

Decreasing Use of Wheat for Feed in Canada

Canada seems to have passed the peak so far as the use of wheat for livestock feed is concerned. In 1939-40 Canadian farmers fed an estimated 45 million bushels. This increased for succeeding years to 54 and 70 million bushels and finally in 1942-43 reached a peak of 100 million bushels.

During the past crop year, despite increased shipments under freight assistance, the estimate has been reduced to about 90 million bushels, including 46.5 million fed in the Prairie

Provinces.

The restriction on deliveries to elevators in the west and a ceiling on the quantity of wheat which the Wheat Board would accept had a stimulating effect upon the use of wheat for feed. With higher or open quotas and no maximum as yet announced on total deliveries, the incentive to feed wheat has been reduced. The quantity of wheat fed to livestock during the present crop year might be considerably lower than last.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Many Attend Cornell Nutrition Conference

The 'Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers had the largest attendance in its history, drawn by the splendid program offered by the University. The registration ran up to 297.

On account of the war the school had been suspended for three years. The first session began at 10 a. m., Oct. 19 in Warren hall, Ithaca, N. Y., with G. F. Heuser presiding.

Director C. E. F. Guterman of the Experiment Station spoke of the good work-done by the trade in overcoming difficulties in the way of supplying the kinds of feeds needed by farmers.

Evening sessions were held Oct. 19 and 20, and a morning session Saturday. At the evening dinner Friday the speaker was Frank E. Boling of the Feed Industry Council, who said:

Boling of the Feed Industry Council, who said:

In sponsoring the first nutrition school a number of years ago, you were ploneering, and it is gratifying that the response has been so favorable that the school has become an annual event. Realizing the value of the school, the plan has been approved and adopted by many other states with splendid results both for the industry and the colleges, through the mutual confidence that is developed by working together to improve the efficiency in feeding and the economic well-being of the farmers and feeders of their states and the country as a whole.

We should seek to solve the solve and the school.

a whole.

We should seek to solve our own problems without running to the government. If we feel we have too much government regulation, we must, in part at least, blame ourselves. Too many groups have looked to the government for the solution of problems that should have been solved at home. Too many groups have sought through legislation or regulation to achieve selfish advantage. This has been an important factor in building up the amazing number of laws and regulations with which we have to comply.

We already have organizations representing agriculture, labor and business, and it would seem that these organizations could join forming an over-all-top council for the purpose of:

(a) Determining and agreeing upon common objectives in the national interest.

(b) Harmonizing differences.

(c) Developing programs for the accomplishment of worthy objectives.(d) Advising Congress in legislative matters.

A program of this kind would, in my opinion, be the means of meeting and solving many of our most important national problems through private initiative and enterprise, under conditions wherein only a minimum of governmental regulation and control would be required.

More than a score of informative addresses were delivered by outstanding authorities in their special fields, and will be published later.

Saturday afternoon those in attendance had an opportunity to witness the football game between Sampson Naval Base and Cornell.

Feed Plant Investment Differentials

By W. F. Schaphorst, M.E.

Buying a machine that is needed is NOT an investment. It is a necessity. Buying food for the purpose of keeping alive is a necessity. Buying a pair of shoes is usually a necessity.

Let us say that you decided that you need some new feed plant equipment. You write for prices and learn that the lowest price is \$1000 and the highest price is \$1150.

The important question is: Would you really save \$150 by installing the equipment of lowest cost even though it does meet your immediate requirements?

The answer is "NO"!, especially if the equipment of highest price is of the highest quality obtainable.

Instead of being a saving, failure to invest the \$150 might easily result in a loss many times greater than \$150 by the time the highest quality equipment would be discarded.

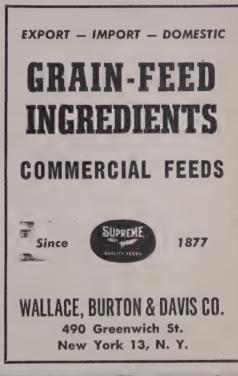
The \$1000 spent would not be a true investment because you know you must have the equipment. But the \$150 would be an investment because that expenditure is not absolutely necessary. You are the sole judge as to whether you are going to buy the \$1000 or the \$1150

For example when you need a new suit of

clothes and find the lowest price to be \$30 you know that you must spend at least \$30. That \$30 therefore would not be an investment. Instead of buying a \$30 suit you actually do buy a \$50 suit. You then invest \$20 in the new suit and for that \$20 you get better material, better workmanship, better appearance, longer wear, and greater mental satisfaction. In other words you pay \$20 for higher quality. The same is true of feed plant equipment.

Therefore the commonly called differential, which is the difference in price between the best and the poorest, is the only true investment that is made, and it has been demonstrated time and again that such differential investments are well worth while. Equipment of highest quality is always superior in every respect to equipment that merely gets by within the range of immediate requirements.

Buyers who are real investors are seldom afraid to pay a higher price for feed plant equipment that is BETTER.





The GRAIN COURNAL

New Developments in Animal Nutrition

By HARRY W. TITUS, before Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers

UREA.—In the past two years we have used a good many tons of urea in feeding our dairy cattle, whereas virtually none was used before except experimentally. In the months immediately ahead of us the use of urea probably will decrease, because the necessity of using it is not so great now as it was; and then, too, the relationship between the prices of the grains and the prices of high protein feedstuffs is not favorable to the use of urea. Eventually, however, large quantities of urea undoubtedly will be used in feeding dairy cattle.

The desirable quantity of urea to use in feeding ruminants appears to be about 1 per cent of the total ration. There is no point in including it in a ration that already contains a plentiful supply of protein, but it is useful and valuable in supplementing rations of low protein content. Urea has no significant effect on the composition, vitamin content, and taste of the milk. Reproduction is not affected by its proper use.

The significant thing about urea is that, from the standpoint of the protein it is able to replace, it is cheap. The usual commercial grade costs \$70@80 ton and contains 42 per cent of nitrogen. Accordingly, one ton of it is equivalent to about 2.6 tons of protein and supplies the protein equivalent of about 6.5 tons of a protein supplement that contains 40 per cent of protein.

Urea has one very definite limitation: It is of value only in the feeding of ruminants. Swine and poultry are not able to use it as a source of

THYROPROTEIN.—In the past few years there has been a growing interest in so-called synthetic thyroproteins. These are proteins that have been treated with iodine and contain, as a result of the treatment, variable quantities of di-iodo-tyrosine and thyrozine.

In general, thyroprotein, when fed to dairy cattle at the rate of about one third of an ounce per head per day, tends to increase the fat content of the milk as well as the production of milk. However, when thyroprotein is fed to growing chickens it tends to reduce their rate

of growth.

Thyroprotein has many possibilities, especially in the feeding of dairy cattle, but its use in mixed dairy feeds should be postponed until more is known about its effects and the proper quantities to use. It may prove to be of value in the feeding of molting hens, but that possibility as yet has not been thoroughly explored.

CORN GERM.—One very interesting find in researches on protein quality is that corn germ, which constitutes approximately 7 per cent of the corn kernel, contains about 20 per cent of protein of very high quality. This protein is comparable in amino acid content to milk protein. It differs from most other plant proteins

chiefly in having a somewhat higher content of the amino acids, lysine and valine.

Altho the potential production of corn germ this country has been estimated at about 500,000 tons per year, it is not likely that all of that which is produced will find an outlet in the feeding of animals. Much of it, because of the high value of its protein, undoubtedly will be used eventually as human food.

THE PHOSPHORUS in bone meal normally is highly available, but that in phosphates that have been partially defluorinated at the lower temperatures commonly used until cently may be almost entirely unavailable. The better defluorinated phosphates are those in which the heat treatment is carried on at a high temperature. This is information that was not fully appreciated until about six months ago; it still is not widely known.

WHEAT GERM OIL.—Several years ago wheat germ oil was recommended for many things, from the treatment of range paralysis in chickens to the maintenance of high fertility in various animals. It did not take long to demonstrate that wheat germ oil was of little or no value in the treatment of range paralysis, but the idea has persisted in some quarters that wheat germ oil is of value in maintaining high fertility in animals.

In an experiment recently reported, two groups of bulls were fed a practical ration composed of common, natural feedstuffs, and, in addition, each bull in one of the groups received one ounce daily of wheat germ oil. Over 1,250 samples of semen were collected from the two groups of bulls and over 8,200 cows were artificially inseminated. A comparison of the results obtained showed that the supplemental feeding of the wheat germ oil was of no value.

INGREDIENTS DESTRUCTIVE TO VI-TAMINS.—One very striking example of in-compatibilities among feedstuffs is that of vitamin B1 and the raw offal of fish. There is an enzyme in the raw offal of certain fish, especially the raw entrails of the carp, that destroys vitamin B1 when the two come in contact with each other. The destruction of vitamin B1 is often so complete that animals receiving a diet that contains raw fish entrails tend to show symptoms of vitamin B₁ deficiency as quickly as they would on a diet containing none of the vitamin.

Among the vitamins definitely known to be destroyed by certain types of charcoal are vitamin A, riboflavin and vitamin K.

The incompatibilities I have just mentioned may easily be avoided by leaving out the offending substances, i.e., fish offal, raw egg white, mineral oil and charcoal, but there are instances in which the incompatibility cannot be avoided

so simply. One such instance, is the incompatibility of vitamin D with such materials as bone meal, ground oyster shell, dried whey, and dried skim milk. These incompatibilities can be avoided rather thoroly by not mixing the source of vitamin D directly with the materials that tend to cause its destruction. If the vitamin D carrier is first mixed with some ground grain or millfeed before the above mentioned materials are added to the final mixture, much of the destruction of the vitamin D will be avoided.

In the case of the incompatibility between vitamin D and sulphur, there appears to be no satisfactory way of avoiding destruction or inactivation of the former. Even if these two materials are fed separately, the sulphur has its effect on the vitamin D while the two are together in the alimentary tract. However, vitamin D supplied by sunshine or by ultraviolet irradiation, is not affected by sulphur in the alimentary tract.

Limitations on Linseed Meal

Retroactive to Oct. 1 the W.F.A. by Order person for resale any quantity of linseed oil meal which exceeds the average amount delivered in the corresponding quarters of 1942 and 1943. Where a processor had, previous to the issuance of the order, already delivered linseed meal in the current quarter in a quantity equivalent to a reseller's basic period record, further sales for this quarter are banned.

For the purpose of the order, linseed oil meal sold through a broker in the last quarters of 1942 or 1943 is considered to have been delivered to such broker.

With domestic production of flaxseed about 50% of the 1943 level, some handlers of flaxseed who formerly sold to processors now are requiring processors to sell back to them an equivalent amount of linseed oil meal, War Food Administration officials explained.

The new order will leave processors free to dispose of meal as they see fit, within the limits of WFO 9. Officials pointed out that the order works no hardship on handlers whose record shows that they previously received meal for resale, and that such handlers are entitled to 100 per cent of their former receipts even tho the crop is off 50 per cent.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

be immediately sent you Attrition mills Alfalfa meal Beet pulp Blood, dried Bone meal Brewer's dried grains Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid Calcium, carbonate, phosphate Cocoanut oil meal Cod liver oil Charcoal Commercial feeds Corn germ meal Cottonseed meal, cake

Iron oxide Kelp Limestone Kelp
Limestone
Linseed meal, cake
Meat meal, scrap
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Minerals
Mineral Mixtures
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Oyster sheil, crushed
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Phosphates, rock
Potassium lodide
Poultry grits
Rabbit feed
Salt
Sardine oil
Screenings
Sesame meal
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Soybean, meal
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

It was found by H. S. Gutteridge and J. B. O'Neil that altho ground oats were definitely inferior to yellow corn in the grains produced, ground oat groats was superior to ground yellow corn in a fattening period of 2 weeks with 4 lots of 36 28-week-old Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. The four lots were fed whey and skim milk with the cereals. The average gains were 374 gm. with ground oat groats, 363 with ground oats, 350 with ground yellow corn, and 389 gm. when equal parts of ground oats and ground yellow corn were supplied.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Rucker's Imperial Breeding Farm, Inc., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease representations that were exaggerated, false and misleading in that chicks were not given free as represented, as their delivery was contingent upon the purchase of other chicks by the recipient; the offer of so-called free chicks was not limited to certain customers as represented; a large majority of the chicks are hatched from eggs produced outside their hatchery; and the respondents are not U. S. R. O. P. poultry breeders.

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in September decreased 21,647,000, compared with 41,120,000 in September a year ago. There was an average of 341,024,000 layers in farm flocks during September, an increase of 3 per cent from last year and 31 per cent above the 10-year average September holdings. Layers increased by about 31 million from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 this year or 12 per cent, compared with an increase of about 34 million or 11 per cent last year. On Oct. 1, there were 3 per cent more layers on farms than a year earlier.— U. S. D. A.

Laying Mash Containing No Animal Protein

Barred Rock New Hampshire crossbred pullets were kept in laying batteries at the Maryland Agr. Exp. Sta. and fed the following allmash diet: ground yellow corn 33.75, ground wheat 25, ground oats 5, wheat bran 5, flour middlings 5, alfalfa meal 2.5, soybean oil meal 9, corn gluten meal 7.5, butyl fermentation residue 0.75, refluorinated calcium phosplate 3, oyster shell flour 3, and salt 0.5 plus 15 grams of D-activated animal sterol and 6 grams manganous sulfate tetrahydrate per 100 lbs. Judged by egg production and maintenance of body weight, this diet gave excellent results during a period of 7 months and was not improved by addition of 3 per cent meat and bone meal to replace a portion of the soybean meal proctein.

California Poultry Nutrition Conference

Those present from the feed industry and other groups interested in poultry and turkeys gave unstinted applause at the close of the California Poultry Nutrition Conference in Berkeley, Oct. 19. Mr. R. J. Smith, Chr., our Nutritional Committee officially expressed appreciation for all present.

The program was well prepared and ably presented especially in view of the brief time which the Poultry Division Staff had to bring us up-

to-date on nutritional advances.

Our feed industry is especially indebted to Dr. Lewis W. Taylor, Division Chief; and his Associates, Dr. H. J. Almquist; Dr. I. M. Lerner; Dr. V. S. Asmundson; Mr. W. E. Newlon; and Mr. C. R. Grau who are commended for their expert services in improving poultry nutrition in California. Dr. Freeborn, just returned from special military service, and Assistant Dean, pinch hit for Dean C. B. Hutchison in welcoming the 90 or more who came back to school for the day.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Dried Yeast Lowers Cost of Egg Production

At the experiment station of Rhode Island State College rations containing one-half per cent and one per cent yeast were compared with non-supplemented rations. Duplicate trials were conducted using Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns and involving a total of 600 pullets. Feeding trials covered a period of 24 weeks.

Data were collected on the hatchability of fertile eggs, total egg production, and total feed consumption. From the results of the test of one year the efficiency factors such as pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs and the feed cost per dozen eggs were secured.

When one-half per cent of yeast was fed as a supplement to the ration there was an increase of hatchability of .94 per cent above the basal ration. When yeast was fed as a supplement at a one per cent level, hatchability was decreased .34 per cent below the basal ration. Average egg production showed only a slight difference between groups fed the basal ration and groups whose ration was supplemented by the addition of one-half per cent of yeast. The average egg production for a group fed the basal ration, the ration supplemented by one-half per cent year, and one per cent yeast were 91.8 eggs, 91.3 eggs, and 88.9 eggs, respectively.

The average feed consumption was 2.6 pounds less in the ration supplemented with one-half per cent yeast, and 1.9 pounds less in the ration supplemented with one per cent yeast than in the basal ration.

From an efficiency standpoint, the ration supplemented with one-half per cent yeast required about one-third of a pound of feed less to produce a dozen eggs than either the basal ration or the ration supplemented with one per cent yeast. The pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs were 7.48, 7.78, and 7.78 respectively.

The feed cost to produce a dozen eggs was one-half cent less in the ration supplemented with one-half per cent yeast, and three-tenths cents more in the one per cent yeast ration

than in the basal ration. The average feed costs to produce a dozen eggs were 19.1 cents, 19.9 cents, and 19.6 cents, respectively.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

New Developments in Vitamin D Requirements of Turkeys

By R. V. BOUCHER, Pennsylvania State College, at Cornell Nutrition Conference.

It is well known that turkeys have a higher requirement for certain nutritive essentials than chickens and this is particularly true of vitamin D. Since this was first pointed out in a report from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1932 there have been several attempts to measure the vitamin D requirement of young turkeys. The requirement of turkeys during the period of early growth has been reported by various investigators to range from 60 to 70 to 200 or more A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 gm. of diet.

Because of lack of agreement among the careful workers in this field it was decided to attack the problem from a slightly different angle, namely, to compare the efficacy of vitamins D

from different sources for turkeys. Two experiments, employing 19 and 20 groups of poults, respectively, were carried out. Four vitamin D concentrates were selected on the basis of diverse origin and current use: U.S.P. Reference Cod Liver Oil No. 2, irradiated animal sterol, irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol and sardine oil fortified with fish liver oils. These supplements were fed (on the basis of A.O.A. C. chick unit potency) at different levels to poults, supplementing a rachitogenic diet during the first 4 weeks of life. The measure of efficacy was the comparative bone ash of fatfree and moisture-free tibias.

Distinct differences in efficacy occurred among the supplements suggesting that poults exhibited a higher degree of species specificity than chicks. Vitamin D of the irradiated products was about twice as efficacious, on the chick unit basis, as cod liver oil. Sardine oil was more efficacious than cod liver oil, yet its response curve was more nearly like the latter than the

irradiated products.

If cod liver oil and sardine oil are assumed to be representative of fish oils, 200 chick units per 100 gm. of diet from such sources may be considered an approximation of the "requirement" of poults. In contrast, approximately 80 units from the irradiated animal sterol preparations would satisfy the requirement.

These results were confirmed by Dr. H. R. Bird at the University of Maryland, who employed vitamins D from the four following sources: U.S.P. Reference Cod Liver Oil No. 2, another unfortified cod liver oil, irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol, and an irradiated animal sterol preparation. Each of these materials was assayed for vitamin D potency by the A.O.A.C. chick method. As measured by effect on per cent ash in the fat-free, dried tibias, a given number of A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D from irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol and the irradiated animal sterol were, respectively, 2.29 and 1.83 times as effective for poults as the same number of A.O.A.C. chick units from Reference Cod Liver Oil. The other sample of cod liver oil was similar to the Reference Oil in relative efficacy for poults and chicks.

These results, along with similar data reported by Sanford and Jukes, help to explain part of the divergent reports on the vitamin D requirement of turkeys and indicate that the A.O.A.C. chick unit is not necessarily a true measure of the value of a vitamin D source for turkeys.

The information made available by these experiments finds practical application in the recommendation that the kind of vitamin D employed must be taken into consideration when calculating the quantity of vitamin D supplement to be incorporated into a turkey mash. If cod liver or sardine oil are used the minimum requirement appears to be near 200 A.O.A.C. chick units per 100 gm. of diet, while 80 to 100 A.O.A.C. chick units from irradiated animal sterols seems to be equally effective.

Theoretical interest centers in the fact that the turkey may be employed as a laboratory tool to differentiate biologically between vitamins D of the animal sterol type, since it utilizes certain vitamins D with degrees of efficiency that differ from the chicken.

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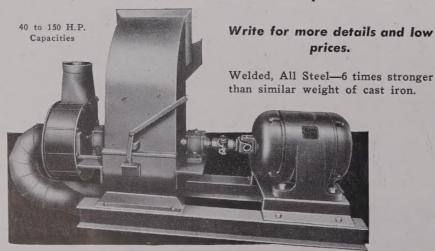
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Vermont Feed Men Meet

The Vermont Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Ass'n held its second annual meeting Oct. 24 at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., a banquet and smoker being held in the evening.

rhe same day the University sponsored a short course in animal nutrition, at which the speakers were F. B. Morrison, head of the department of animal husbandry, Cornell University, speaking on "Wartime Dairy Feed Problems and What They Have Taught Us" and "Supplementing Dairy Cattle Feeds with Vitamins and Minerals"; G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry nutrition, Cornell University, discussing "What Wartime Experience Has Taught Us About Feed Formulation" and "Getting Back to Normal Poultry Feed Composition" and C. Ely Wickham, chief, program operation section, northeastern division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, about "The Feed Supply for 1944-45," H. B. Ellenberger, head of the Department of Animal and Dairy Husbandry, University of Vermont.

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	8,725	3,929		
Chicago	49,840	45,966	55,750	78,733
Kansas City	2,580	3,660	27,420	34,740
Peoria	11,700	12,320	13,560	17,740
Wichita			7,880	9,080

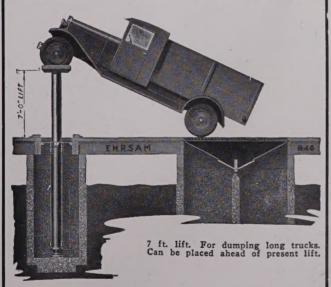




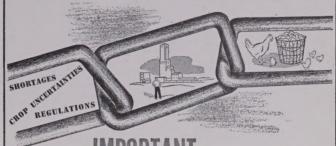
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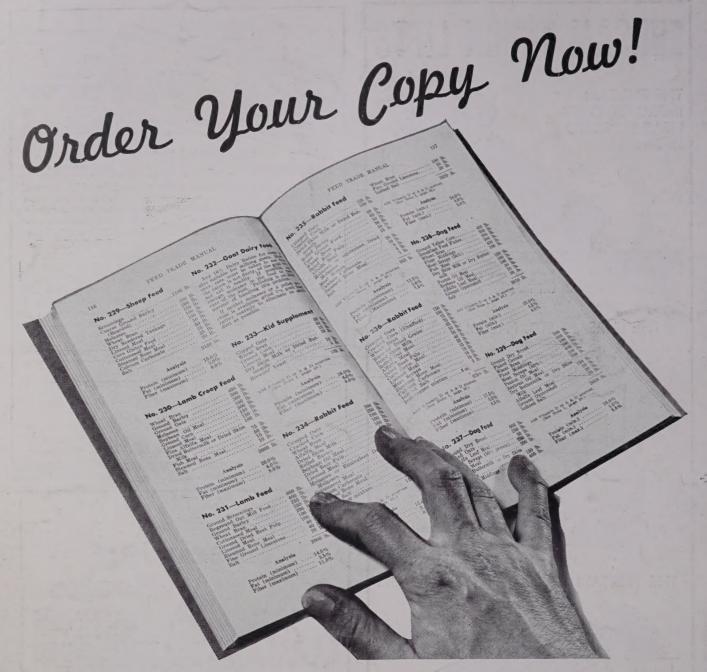
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